United Nations S/2014/388

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2014

Original: English

Identical letters dated 3 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write to draw your attention to an alarming development in our region. On 2 June 2014, the early morning quiet was shattered when a 122-mm rocket was launched from Syria into the Israeli Hermon. This unprovoked attack, which was in clear violation of the 1974 separation of forces agreement, barely averted a disaster as the rocket landed a mere 300 metres from the local headquarters of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.

For the past three years, the Assad regime has held Syria hostage — fuelling a bloody and protracted civil war. Rather than overseeing today's sham presidential election, Bashar al-Assad should loosen his suffocating stronghold on the Syrian people.

Israel has repeatedly issued warnings and sent letters to the Security Council cautioning that the provocations on the part of Syria will not be tolerated. The unrelenting attacks on northern Israel have the potential to escalate tensions and further destabilize the region.

Israel has shown maximum restraint thus far. I urge the Security Council to address this development before the situation further escalates. Both bodies must immediately call upon the Syrian Government to respect the separation of forces agreement and ensure the security of both Israel and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-54607 (E) 040614

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United Nations S/2014/389

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 June 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 3 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 3 June 2014 from the Special Representative of the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces, Najib Ghadbian (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and circulated as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Alya Ahmed S. **Al-Thani**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-54663 (E) 050614

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Annex to the letter dated 3 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the people of Syria, I have the honour to transmit to you a letter from the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces submitted to the Secretary-General on 3 June 2014 (see enclosure). The letter conveys the Syrian people's deep concern regarding the presidential elections currently under way in Syria and the obstacles that they pose to the realization of peace and stability in the Middle East.

(*Signed*) Najib **Ghadbian**
Special Representative of the Syrian Coalition
to the United Nations

Enclosure

On behalf of the people of Syria and the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces (Syrian Coalition), it is my solemn responsibility to write to you regarding the anti-democratic elections currently under way in Syria and the obstacle that they pose to the realization of a political solution to the world's most deadly crisis.

Today, as the Syrian people mourn the deaths of over 160,000 of their compatriots, the displacement of over 9 million Syrians and the forcible starvation of hundreds of thousands of innocent people, the Syrian regime chooses to hold a rigged and unrepresentative presidential election. Rather than concentrate its efforts on relieving the suffering of millions of men, women and children, the Assad dictatorship forcibly reanoints itself instead with yet another seven-year term.

The unilateral decision by the Syrian regime to hold presidential elections amid the current destruction of Syria violates the will of the Syrian people and undermines the vision for peaceful political transition that has been laid out time and again by the international community. Three years ago, Syrians came to the streets with simple, peaceful demands: democracy, dignity, rule of law and freedom for all Syrians, irrespective of their religion, ethnicity or sect. The Syrian regime chose to answer those calls with brutal violence. Peaceful demonstrators were fired upon, protesters were arrested and tortured and critics silenced. Today, the Syrian regime has delivered the ultimate rejection of our people's demands and has made a mockery of their calls for a free and fair electoral process.

First, the Syrian elections have been conducted in the midst of violence and devastation. The Syrian regime continues to drop highly destructive and indiscriminate weapons on civilian areas. It has besieged hundreds of thousands of civilians and has denied them lifesaving humanitarian assistance. As a result, just under half of the Syrian population is currently displaced. Millions are living in refugee camps and over 6 million more are internally displaced and in urgent need of care. In the absence of peace, the bitter struggle to find food, safety and security makes the balloting process practically impossible for most Syrians.

Second, today's elections take place on a grossly unlevel electoral playing field. Earlier this year, Syria's unelected parliament adopted new electoral rules that disqualified Assad's most competent opponents from standing for office. The rules explicitly stipulate that only those who have maintained continuous, permanent residence in Syria for 10 years can compete in presidential elections. In addition, anyone who holds dual citizenship, lacks two parents who are not Syrian citizens, is not married to a Syrian citizen or has a criminal record cannot stand for presidential office. Non-Muslims, too, have also been excluded from competing for the presidency — which means that representatives of all religious minority communities in Syria have been denied the opportunity to lead their country. We have every reason to believe that any true democratic opposition that would even try to be openly present in Syria, let alone participate in campaigning, would be targeted, arrested or killed by regime forces. As a result, members of Syria's most steadfast opposition, who have had to flee Syria for fear of life or operate local councils without any support from the Syrian Government, could not compete in this sham electoral process.

Third, today's elections have been designed to maximize the disenfranchisement of ordinary Syrians. Balloting within Syria was held almost exclusively in regime-controlled areas. All Syrians located outside government control are precluded from voting. So too are the 1 million Syrians who lost their identifying documents during the course of this three-year conflict and the hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees who the Assad regime accuses of exiting Syrian territory "illegally" in a desperate attempt to find peace and security in neighbouring States. The Syrian Government suspended consular services at several embassies in advance of the elections. The calculated efforts by the Syrian regime to deny nearly half of the Syrian population their vote is another clear attempt to render the prospects of a non-Assad victory impossible.

Fourth, today's elections were held in a context of widespread voter intimidation. Numerous voters in Lebanon have reported allegations of voter intimidation by regime loyalists. Refugees, including those in Jordan, have reported active threats by regime supporters, who have warned that those who do not cast a ballot in favour of Assad will be banned from returning to Syria.

Finally, despite Syria's long history of electoral manipulation, today's elections were conducted in the absence of neutral, objective electoral monitors. United Nations election observers were not present in Syria, meaning that the world will never know the full scale of Assad's electoral thievery.

The unfree, unfair and non-inclusive nature of today's electoral process offers only further indication of Assad's disinterest in peace, his preference for polarization and his total disregard for the will of the Syrian people. As the Secretary-General stated previously, today's elections are blatantly "incompatible" with the political process envisioned by the Geneva Communiqué. The so-called elections violate the Communiqué's call for the establishment of a transitional governing body to oversee constitutional reforms leading to free and fair elections in a neutral environment. Today's elections are thus not merely "sham" elections — they are a calculated diversion, designed to throw a wrench in the peace process and prolong the suffering of the Syrian people.

The Syrian people have once again been denied the free and fair elections that they desire and the open, democratic process that they deserve. Despite this, however, our united hope for a free, democratic Syria at peace with itself and the world remains strong. Today, the world received yet another reminder that there is only one way to achieve that goal: by applying meaningful pressure on the Syrian regime and altering the dynamics on the ground, so that the Syrian regime finally understands that a military victory is not possible. Having witnessed the Syrian regime repeatedly violate Security Council resolutions and defy its demands, the Council has a special obligation to uphold international law and bring peace and security to Syria.

(*Signed*) Najib **Ghadbian**
Special Representative of the Syrian Coalition
to the United Nations

United Nations S/2014/390

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 June 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 4 June 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 27 May 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations transmitting the conclusions of the second ministerial meeting of the coordination platform for the Sahel (see annex), which was held on 16 May 2014 in Bamako.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

14-54790 (E) 100614 110614

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Annex

[Original: French]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for information, the conclusions of the second ministerial meeting of the coordination platform on strategies for the Sahel, held in Bamako on 16 May 2014 (see enclosure).

I should be grateful if you would have this document circulated to the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sékou **Kassé**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

[Original: French]

Conclusions

Second ministerial meeting of the coordination platform on strategies for the Sahel

[Bamako, 16 May 2014]

1. The Government of the Republic of Mali, in its capacity as Chair of the coordination platform on strategies for the Sahel, hosted the second ministerial meeting of the platform in Bamako on 16 May 2014. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Abdoulaye Diop, Minister for Foreign Affairs, African Integration and International Cooperation of the Republic of Mali.

2. At the opening ceremony, statements were made by Mr. Pierre Buyoya, High Representative of the African Union for Mali and the Sahel; Ms. Hiroute Guebre Sellassie, Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General for the Sahel; and Mr. Abdoulaye Diop.

3. Participating in the meeting were the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, a Minister of State of the Sudan, the Malian Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, and other senior officials of countries in the Sahelo-Saharan region and other States, and of subregional, regional and international organizations, including financial institutions. Also attending were Mr. Ibrahim Bocar Ba, Commissioner for Macroeconomic Policy of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and Mr. Peteris Ustubs, Director for West and Central Africa and Sahel Coordinator of the European External Action Service.

4. The meeting provided an opportunity for the participants to review developments in the Sahel region since the first meeting of the platform, held in Bamako on 5 November 2013, and to hold fruitful discussions on the various strategies and initiatives for the Sahel. The participants hailed the progress and efforts made by Mali in the context of the peace and dialogue process, including the recent appointment by President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita of the former Prime Minister, Mr. Modibo Keita, as High Representative to the inclusive talks. They expressed the hope that a formal framework for holding the inclusive talks in Mali called for in the Preliminary Agreement signed in Ouagadougou on 18 June 2013 would be established as soon as possible, with support from the international community.

5. The participants reiterated their concern about persistent challenges to peace and security in Mali and in the Sahel region as a whole. In that connection, they strongly condemned the inhuman criminal act perpetrated by the terrorist movement Boko Haram involving the abduction, in April 2014, of more than 200 female secondary school students in the town of Chibok in north-eastern Nigeria, and expressed their sympathy and solidarity with the victims' families and with the Government and people of Nigeria.

6. The participants welcomed the international community's strong engagement and good intentions with respect to the countries and populations of the Sahelo-Saharan region, and reiterated their commitment to promoting effective cooperation for achieving greater coherence among the various strategies and initiatives of regional and international organizations.

7. After reviewing the draft road map submitted by Mali in its capacity as Chair and the report on the activities of the technical secretariat, the participants approved both documents and commended the Chair and the technical secretariat for their outstanding work. They encouraged the Chair and the technical secretariat to deepen that coordination further, with support from all partners concerned. In that regard, they invited the States of the Sahel region to designate focal points to liaise with the technical secretariat.

8. The participants were briefed by the Mauritanian Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation on the "Sahel Group of Five" initiative, and commended the countries concerned (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger) for that undertaking, which represented a strong sign of cooperation and ownership of regional projects. They encouraged the countries concerned to work closely with the coordination platform and its technical secretariat.

9. The meeting welcomed the progress made in implementing the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, which included proposals for regional projects, developed in consultation with regional and international organizations, and national projects, developed in close cooperation with the countries of the region, that reflected the priorities identified in the United Nations strategy and agreed upon by consensus at the first ministerial meeting of the coordination platform in Bamako, namely governance, security and resilience.

10. The meeting also reviewed the Nouakchott Process, which had been initiated by the African Union in 2013 and formed a part of the security pillar of the African Union strategy for the Sahel region. The Nouakchott Process was aimed at facilitating the enhancement of security cooperation between countries of the Sahel and the operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture in the region. The participants commended the African Union Commission and described the Nouakchott Process as a promising mechanism for cooperation in the region with a view to combating terrorism and other forms of organized crime. In particular, it drew attention to the plans to establish joint patrols and units along the borders. Participants called on the States concerned to take ownership of the process and the relevant initiatives.

11. The participants welcomed the ECOWAS strategy, which was being finalized. In addition to the pillars referred to above, in particular resilience, food security and security, the ECOWAS strategy sought to improve infrastructure and the education sector. Participants endorsed the ECOWAS appeal for the mobilization of international aid for security in the Sahel region.

12. The participants commended the European Union for convening a high-level meeting on the Sahel in Brussels on 6 February 2014 and for its ongoing efforts to support the countries and peoples of the Sahel. The meeting noted that the European Union strategy for the Sahel had been extended to Burkina Faso and Chad.

13. The meeting congratulated Ms. Hiroute Guebre Sellassie on her recent appointment as Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel and wished her every success in her mission.

14. The participants noted the efforts of financial institutions to provide financing in the Sahel. The World Bank had provided $1.5 billion for country-driven programmes and projects, $300 million to support the private sector and $585 million as guarantee funds for various investments. An additional $900 million had already been allocated to projects that had been approved or were being formulated. The African Development Bank had announced a further $250 million in funding for a project to strengthen food security and resilience in the Sahel, which would be approved by the end of 2014. Participants welcomed those commitments and encouraged the stakeholders to continue their efforts in that area. They noted and welcomed the commitment of Japan to the countries of the Sahel.

15. The participants commended the technical secretariat for its mapping work and requested it to compile, for introduction and discussion at the forthcoming meeting of the platform, a detailed comparative analysis of gaps and overlaps in regional and international strategies for the Sahel. They also requested it to define more precisely the responsibilities of the platform and its role as compared with other initiatives, particularly the Sahel Group of Five.

16. The participants expressed their deep gratitude to the authorities and people of Mali for their warm welcome to all delegations and the facilities provided for the successful convening of the meeting. They agreed to meet again in six months, with Mali serving as Chair, at a date to be determined through consultations.

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Security Council

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Note by the President of the Security Council

At its 6335th meeting, held on 9 June 2010 in connection with the item entitled "Non-proliferation", the Security Council adopted resolution 1929 (2010).

In paragraph 4 of the resolution, the Security Council requested the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to communicate to the Security Council all his reports on the application of safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Accordingly, the President circulates herewith the report of the Director General dated 23 May 2014 (see annex).

14-54672 (E) 050614

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Annex

Letter dated 23 May 2014 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to enclose herewith the report requested by the Security Council in its resolution 1929 (2010), which I have submitted to the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and the report (see enclosure) to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yukiya **Amano**

Enclosure

[Original: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish]

Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran*

Report by the Director General

Main Developments

- Iran has implemented the seven practical measures that it agreed with the Agency in February 2014 in relation to the Framework for Cooperation and the Agency is analysing the information provided by Iran.

- In relation to the Framework for Cooperation, on 20 May 2014, Iran and the Agency reached agreement on five additional practical measures to be implemented by Iran in the next step by 25 August 2014.

- The Agency has continued to undertake monitoring and verification in relation to the nuclear-related measures set out in the Joint Plan of Action (JPA) (see Annex III).

- Since the JPA took effect, Iran has not enriched UF_6 above 5% U-235 at any of its declared facilities. As a result of dilution and conversion that has taken place over the same period, Iran's stock of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235 has decreased from 209.1 kg to 38.4 kg.

- Enrichment of UF_6 up to 5% U-235 continues at a rate of production similar to that indicated in the Director General's previous report. No additional IR-2m or IR-1 centrifuges have been installed at FEP, FFEP or PFEP (production area). The amount of nuclear material that remains in the form of UF_6 enriched up to 5% U-235 is 8475 kg.

- No additional major components have been installed at the IR-40 Reactor and there has been no manufacture and testing of fuel for the reactor.

- Managed access continues to be provided to the Agency to centrifuge assembly workshops, centrifuge rotor production workshops and storage facilities.

* Circulated to the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency under the symbol GOV/2014/28.

A. Introduction

1. This report of the Director General to the Board of Governors and, in parallel, to the Security Council, is on the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement[1] and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran). It contains information, inter alia, regarding the implementation of measures under the "Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation" (the Framework for Cooperation) and the Joint Plan of Action (JPA), including an Annex which provides an update on the implementation of "voluntary measures" that Iran has agreed to undertake in relation to the JPA.

2. The Security Council has affirmed that the steps required by the Board of Governors in its resolutions[2] are binding on Iran.[3] The relevant provisions of the aforementioned Security Council resolutions[4] were adopted under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and are mandatory, in accordance with the terms of those resolutions.[5] The full implementation of Iran's obligations is needed in order to ensure international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear programme.

3. As previously reported, on 11 November 2013 the Agency and Iran signed a "Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation" (GOV/INF/2013/14). In the Framework for Cooperation, the Agency and Iran agreed to cooperate further with respect to verification activities to be undertaken by the Agency to resolve all present and past issues, and to proceed with such activities in a step by step manner.

4. As previously reported, in a separate development, on 24 November 2013 China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (E3+3) agreed on the JPA with Iran. The JPA, inter alia, stated that the "goal for these negotiations is to reach a mutually-agreed long-term comprehensive solution that would ensure Iran's nuclear programme will be exclusively peaceful".[6,7] According to the JPA, which took effect on 20 January 2014, the first step would be time-bound (six months) and renewable by mutual consent. As requested by the E3+3 and Iran, and endorsed by the Board of Governors (subject to the availability of funds), the Agency is undertaking the necessary nuclear-related monitoring and verification activities in relation to the JPA, involving activities additional to those already being carried out pursuant to Iran's Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions.

5. This report addresses developments since the Director General's previous report (GOV/2014/10), as well as issues of longer standing.[8]

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[1] The Agreement between Iran and the Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (INFCIRC/214), which entered into force on 15 May 1974.

[2] Between September 2003 and September 2012, the Board of Governors adopted 12 resolutions in connection with the implementation of safeguards in Iran (see GOV/2013/56, footnote 2).

[3] Security Council resolution 1929 (2010).

[4] GOV/2013/56, footnote 4.

[5] Part I.A of the Agency's Relationship Agreement with the United Nations (INFCIRC/11).

[6] GOV/2014/2, para. 3.

[7] The JPA also stated that a Joint Commission would work with the Agency to "facilitate resolution of past and present issues of concern".

[8] The Director General continues to provide the Board of Governors with monthly updates on Iran's implementation of "voluntary measures" undertaken in relation to the JPA, the fourth of which is contained in Annex III to this report.

B. Clarification of Unresolved Issues

6. The Board of Governors, in its resolution of November 2011 (GOV/2011/69), stressed that it was essential for Iran and the Agency to intensify their dialogue aimed at the urgent resolution of all outstanding substantive issues for the purpose of providing clarifications regarding those issues, including access to all relevant information, documentation, sites, material and personnel in Iran. In its resolution of September 2012 (GOV/2012/50), the Board of Governors decided that Iranian cooperation with Agency requests aimed at the resolution of all outstanding issues was essential and urgent in order to restore international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme.

7. As previously reported, pursuant to the Framework for Cooperation, Iran implemented the six initial practical measures within the specified three-month period.[9] Since the Director General's previous report and as requested by the Agency, Iran has provided additional clarifications of some of the information it initially provided to the Agency pursuant to the implementation of these initial practical measures. These clarifications included the provision of preliminary design information for a new research reactor[10] (see footnote 12). On the basis of its analysis of the information provided by Iran, the Agency currently has not identified any outstanding issues in relation to that information.

8. In relation to the Framework for Cooperation, Iran has implemented the seven practical measures agreed with the Agency on 9 February 2014, as follows:[11]

- Provided mutually agreed relevant information on, and managed access to, the Saghand mine in Yazd (6 May 2014).
- Provided mutually agreed relevant information on, and managed access to, the Ardakan concentration plant (7 May 2014).
- Submitted an updated Design Information Questionnaire (DIQ) for the IR-40 Reactor (12 February 2014) and, at the request of the Agency, provided clarification of certain of the information contained in the DIQ (29 March 2014).
- Agreed with the Agency on safeguards measures for the IR-40 Reactor (5 May 2014).
- Provided mutually agreed relevant information on, and arranged the Agency's technical visit to the Lashkar Ab'ad Laser Centre (12 March 2014).
- Provided information on source material, which has not reached the composition and purity suitable for fuel fabrication or for being isotopically enriched, including imports of such material and on Iran's extraction of uranium from phosphates (in a letter dated 29 April 2014).
- Provided information and explanations for the Agency to assess Iran's stated need or application for the development of Exploding Bridge Wire detonators (EBW) (see paras 55-57 below).

The Agency confirms that Iran has implemented the seven practical measures and the Agency is analysing the information provided by Iran.

[9] GOV/2014/10, para. 13.
[10] GOV/2014/10, para. 13.
[11] GOV/INF/2014/3, Annex.

9. During technical meetings in Tehran on 26 April 2014 and on 12 May 2014, the Agency put forward suggestions for practical measures to be implemented by Iran in relation to the Framework for Cooperation. At a technical meeting in Tehran on 20 May 2014, the Agency and Iran agreed on five additional practical measures to be implemented by Iran during the next step by 25 August 2014, as follows:

- Exchanging information with the Agency with respect to the allegations related to the initiation of high explosives, including the conduct of large scale high explosives experimentation in Iran.
- Providing mutually agreed relevant information and explanations related to studies made and/or papers published in Iran in relation to neutron transport and associated modelling and calculations and their alleged application to compressed materials.
- Providing mutually agreed information and arranging a technical visit to a centrifuge research and development centre.
- Providing mutually agreed information and managed access to centrifuge assembly workshops, centrifuge rotor production workshops and storage facilities.
- Concluding the safeguards approach for the IR-40 reactor.

C. Facilities Declared under Iran's Safeguards Agreement

10. Under its Safeguards Agreement, Iran has declared to the Agency 18 nuclear facilities[12] and nine locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs)[13] (Annex I). Notwithstanding that certain of the activities being undertaken by Iran at some of the facilities are contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Board of Governors and the Security Council, as indicated below, the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared material at these facilities and LOFs.

D. Enrichment Related Activities

11. Contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Board of Governors and the Security Council, Iran has not suspended all of its enrichment related activities in the declared facilities referred to below. However, since 20 January 2014, Iran has not produced UF_6 enriched above 5% U-235 and has continued to reduce its stock of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235. All of the enrichment related activities at Iran's declared facilities are under Agency safeguards, and all of the nuclear material, installed cascades, and feed and withdrawal stations at those facilities are subject to Agency containment and surveillance.[14]

[12] Since the Director General's previous report, Iran has declared one additional facility, the Fars Research Reactor (FRR): a 10 MW light water reactor fuelled by low enriched uranium (LEU) planned for location in the vicinity of Shiraz.

[13] All of the LOFs are situated within hospitals.

[14] In line with normal safeguards practice, small amounts of nuclear material (e.g. some waste and samples) may not be subject to containment and surveillance.

12. Iran has stated that the purpose of enriching UF_6 up to 5% U-235 is the production of fuel for its nuclear facilities.[15] Iran has also stated that the purpose of enriching UF_6 up to 20% U-235 is the manufacture of fuel for research reactors.[16]

13. Since Iran began enriching uranium at its declared facilities, it has produced at those facilities:

- 11 977 kg (+866 kg since the Director General's previous report) of UF_6 enriched up to 5% U-235, of which 8475 kg (+866 kg since the Director General's previous report)[17] remain in the form of UF_6 enriched up to 5% U-235[18] and the rest has been further processed (see Annex II); and
- Up to the point at which it stopped producing UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235, 447.8 kg of such material, of which 38.4 kg (-122.2 kg since the Director General's previous report) remain in the form of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235 and the rest has been further processed through downblending or conversion into uranium oxide (see Annex II).

D.1. Natanz

14. **Fuel Enrichment Plant:** FEP is a centrifuge enrichment plant for the production of low enriched uranium (LEU) enriched up to 5% U-235, which was first brought into operation in 2007. The plant is divided into Production Hall A and Production Hall B. According to design information submitted by Iran, eight units, each containing 18 cascades, are planned for Production Hall A, which totals approximately 25 000 centrifuges in 144 cascades. Currently, one unit contains IR-2m centrifuges; five contain IR-1 centrifuges; and the other two units do not contain centrifuges. Iran has yet to provide the corresponding design information for Production Hall B.

15. In the unit containing IR-2m centrifuges, as of 14 May 2014, the situation remained unchanged from the Director General's previous report: six cascades had been fully installed with IR-2m centrifuges;[19] none of these cascades had been fed with natural UF_6; and preparatory installation work had been completed for the other 12 IR-2m cascades in the unit.

16. In the five units containing IR-1 centrifuges, as of 14 May 2014, the situation remained unchanged from the Director General's previous report: 90 cascades had been fully installed,[20] of which 54 were being fed with natural UF_6.[21] As previously reported, preparatory installation work had been completed for 36 IR-1 cascades in the two units not containing centrifuges.

17. As of 13 May 2014, Iran had fed 133 839 kg of natural UF_6 into the cascades at FEP since production began in February 2007 and produced a total of 11 767 kg of UF_6 enriched up to 5% U-235.

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[15] As declared by Iran in its DIQs for the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) at Natanz.

[16] GOV/2010/10, para. 8; and as declared by Iran in its DIQ for FPFP.

[17] These figures include 107.6 kg of UF_6 enriched up to 5% U-235 that has been produced from the downblending of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235.

[18] This comprises nuclear material in storage as well as nuclear material in the cold traps and inside cylinders still attached to the enrichment process.

[19] The number of IR-2m centrifuges installed at FEP (1008) was unchanged from that indicated in the Director General's previous report.

[20] The number of IR-1 centrifuges installed at FEP (15 420) was unchanged from that indicated in the Director General's previous report.

[21] GOV/2014/10, para. 22. The Agency has applied additional containment and surveillance measures to confirm that no more than the 54 IR-1 cascades are being fed with nuclear material at FEP.

18. Based on the results of the analysis of environmental samples taken at FEP,[22] and other verification activities, the Agency has concluded that the facility has operated as declared by Iran in the relevant DIQ.

19. **Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant:** PFEP is a pilot LEU production, and research and development (R&D) facility that was first brought into operation in October 2003. It can accommodate six cascades, and is divided between an area designated by Iran for the production of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235 (Cascades 1 and 6) and an area designated by Iran for R&D (Cascades 2, 3, 4 and 5).

20. ***Production area:*** As indicated in the Director General's previous report, Iran has ceased feeding Cascades 1 and 6 with UF_6 enriched up to 5% U-235 and is feeding them with natural UF_6 instead.[23] On 8 February 2014, Iran provided an update to parts of the DIQ in which it stated that it had taken measures "due to change in level of enrichment" and that the measures "are temporarily taken during the first step implementation of the JPA." Since the JPA took effect, Iran has not operated Cascades 1 and 6 in an interconnected configuration.[24]

21. As of 20 January 2014, when it ceased production of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235, Iran had fed 1630.8 kg of UF_6 enriched up to 5% U-235 into Cascades 1 and 6 since production began in February 2010 and had produced a total of 201.9 kg of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235, all of which has since been withdrawn from the process and verified by the Agency. Between 20 January 2014 and 6 May 2014, Iran fed 265.3 kg of natural UF_6 into Cascades 1 and 6 at PFEP and produced a total of 26.1 kg of UF_6 enriched up to 5% U-235.

22. ***R&D area:*** Since the Director General's previous report, Iran has been intermittently feeding natural UF_6 into IR-6s centrifuges as single machines and into IR-1, IR-2m, IR-4 and IR-6 centrifuges, sometimes into single machines and sometimes into cascades of various sizes.[25] The single installed IR-5 centrifuge has yet to be fed with UF_6. As indicated in the Director General's previous report, the Agency has also observed a new "casing", which remains in place but without connections.[26]

23. Between 10 February 2014 and 6 May 2014, a total of approximately 389.1 kg of natural UF_6 was fed into centrifuges in the R&D area, but no LEU was withdrawn as the product and the tails were recombined at the end of the process.

24. Between 20 January 2014 and 14 April 2014, Iran downblended 104.56 kg of its inventory of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235.

25. Based on the results of the analysis of environmental samples taken at PFEP,[27] and other verification activities, the Agency has concluded that the facility has operated as declared by Iran in the relevant DIQ.

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[22] Results are available to the Agency for samples taken up to 5 February 2014.

[23] As of 11 May 2014, Cascades 1 and 6 contained a total of 328 IR-1 centrifuges (unchanged from that indicated in the Director General's previous report).

[24] GOV/2014/10, para. 28. The Agency has applied additional containment and surveillance measures to confirm that Cascades 1 and 6 are not interconnected.

[25] On 11 May 2014, there were 13 IR-4 centrifuges, nine IR-6 centrifuges, one IR-5 centrifuge, one IR-1 centrifuge and no IR-6s centrifuges installed in Cascade 2; 14 IR-1 centrifuges and ten IR-2m centrifuges installed in Cascade 3; 164 IR-4 centrifuges installed in Cascade 4; and 162 IR-2m centrifuges installed in Cascade 5.

[26] GOV/2014/10, para. 30.

[27] Results are available to the Agency for samples taken up to 28 January 2014.

D.2. Fordow

26. **Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant:** FFEP is, according to the DIQ of 18 January 2012, a centrifuge enrichment plant for the production of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235 and the production of UF_6 enriched up to 5% U-235.[28] The facility, which was first brought into operation in 2011, is designed to contain up to 2976 centrifuges in 16 cascades, divided between Unit 1 and Unit 2. To date, all of the centrifuges installed are IR-1 machines. On 8 February 2014, Iran provided an update to parts of the DIQ in which it stated that it had taken measures "due to change in level of enrichment" and that the measures "are temporarily taken during the first step implementation of the JPA."

27. As indicated in the Director General's previous report, Iran has ceased feeding UF_6 enriched up to 5% U-235 into the four cascades of Unit 2 previously used for this purpose and is feeding them with natural UF_6 instead. Since the JPA took effect, Iran has not operated these cascades in an interconnected configuration.[29] None of the other 12 cascades in FFEP had been fed with UF_6.[30]

28. As a result of the physical inventory verification (PIV) carried out by the Agency at FFEP in November 2013, the Agency has verified, within the measurement uncertainties normally associated with such a facility, the inventory as declared by Iran on 23 November 2013.

29. Between 18 January and 2 February 2014, the Agency conducted another PIV at FFEP to verify the inventory as declared by Iran on 20 January 2014, the results of which are still being evaluated by the Agency.

30. As of 20 January 2014, when it ceased production of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235, Iran had fed 1806 kg of UF_6 enriched up to 5% U-235 into the cascades at FFEP since production began in December 2011 and had produced a total of 245.9 kg of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235, all of which has since been withdrawn from the process and verified by the Agency. Between 20 January 2014 and 13 May 2014, Iran fed 739.3 kg of natural UF_6 into the cascades at FFEP and produced a total of 76.5 kg of UF_6 enriched up to 5% U-235.

31. Based on the results of the analysis of environmental samples taken at FFEP,[31] and other verification activities, the Agency has concluded that the facility has operated as declared by Iran in the relevant DIQ.

D.3. Other Enrichment Related Activities

32. Iran continues to provide the Agency with regular managed access to centrifuge assembly workshops, centrifuge rotor production workshops and storage facilities.[32] Such access, as well as associated mutually agreed information, will also be provided by Iran pursuant to one of the practical measures agreed in relation to the Framework for Cooperation (see para. 9 above). As part of this managed access, Iran has also provided the Agency with an inventory of centrifuge rotor assemblies to be used to replace those centrifuges that fail. The Agency has analysed the information provided by Iran and, upon request, has received additional clarifications.

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[28] GOV/2009/74, paras 7 and 14; GOV/2012/9, para. 24. Iran has provided the Agency with an initial DIQ and three revised DIQs with different stated purposes for FFEP. In light of the difference between the original stated purpose of the facility and the purpose for which it is now being used, additional information from Iran is still required.

[29] GOV/2014/10, para. 36. The Agency has applied additional containment and surveillance measures at FFEP to confirm that only the four IR-1 cascades are used to enrich UF_6 and that they are not interconnected.

[30] The number of centrifuges installed at FFEP (2710) was unchanged from that indicated in the Director General's previous report.

[31] Results are available to the Agency for samples taken up to 30 November 2013.

[32] This relates to one of Iran's undertakings in the JPA.

Based on analysis of all the information provided by Iran, as well as the managed access and other verification activities carried out by the Agency, the Agency can confirm that centrifuge rotor manufacturing and assembly are consistent with Iran's replacement programme for damaged centrifuges.[33]

33. Pursuant to one of the practical measures agreed in relation to the Framework for Cooperation, as indicated above (para. 9), Iran has agreed to provide mutually agreed information and arrange a technical visit to a centrifuge research and development centre.

E. Reprocessing Activities

34. Iran is required, pursuant to the relevant resolutions of the Board of Governors and the Security Council, to suspend its reprocessing activities, including R&D.[34] As indicated in the Director General's previous report, Iran has stated that "during the first step time-bound (six months), Iran will not engage in stages of reprocessing activities, or construction of a facility capable of reprocessing."[35]

35. The Agency has continued to monitor the use of hot cells at the Tehran Research Reactor (TRR)[36] and the Molybdenum, Iodine and Xenon Radioisotope Production (MIX) Facility.[37] The Agency carried out an inspection and design information verification (DIV) at TRR on 14 May 2014, and a DIV at the MIX Facility on 12 May 2014. The Agency can confirm that there are no ongoing reprocessing related activities with respect to TRR, the MIX Facility and the other facilities to which the Agency has access in Iran.

F. Heavy Water Related Projects

36. Contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Board of Governors and the Security Council, Iran has not suspended work on all heavy water related projects.[38] However, since the JPA took effect, Iran has neither installed any major components at the IR-40 Reactor nor produced nuclear fuel assemblies for the IR-40 Reactor at the Fuel Manufacturing Plant (FMP) (see para. 47 below).

37. **IR-40 Reactor:** The IR-40 Reactor, which is under Agency safeguards, is a 40 MW heavy water moderated research reactor designed to contain 150 fuel assemblies containing natural uranium in the form of UO_2.

38. On 11 May 2014, the Agency carried out a DIV at the IR-40 Reactor and observed that, since the Director General's previous report, none of the reactor's remaining major components had been installed.[39] As indicated in the Director General's previous report, in line with its undertaking in relation to the Framework for Cooperation (see para. 8 above), in February 2014 Iran submitted an updated DIQ for the IR-40 Reactor. The

[33] This relates to one of Iran's undertakings in the JPA.
[34] GOV/2013/56, footnote 28.
[35] This relates to one of Iran's undertakings in the JPA.
[36] TRR is a 5 MW reactor which operates with 20% U-235 enriched fuel and is used for the irradiation of different types of targets and for research and training purposes.
[37] The MIX Facility is a hot cell complex for the separation of radiopharmaceutical isotopes from targets, including uranium, irradiated at TRR.
[38] GOV/2013/56, footnote 32.
[39] GOV/2013/56, para. 34.

Agency reviewed the DIQ and requested certain additional clarifications, which Iran provided. As indicated earlier (para. 8 above), on 5 May 2014, the Agency and Iran agreed on safeguards measures for the IR-40 Reactor. Pursuant to one of the practical measures agreed in relation to the Framework for Cooperation, as indicated earlier (para. 9 above), Iran is to conclude with the Agency a safeguards approach for the IR-40 Reactor by 25 August 2014.

39. **Heavy Water Production Plant:** The Heavy Water Production Plant (HWPP) is a facility for the production of heavy water with a design capacity to produce 16 tonnes of reactor-grade heavy water per year.

40. As previously reported, although the HWPP is not under Agency safeguards, the plant was subject to managed access by the Agency on 8 December 2013.[40] During the managed access, Iran also provided the Agency with mutually agreed relevant information. In addition, access to the heavy water storage location at the Uranium Conversion Facility (UCF) at Esfahan has enabled the Agency to characterize the heavy water.[41]

G. Uranium Conversion and Fuel Fabrication

41. Iran is conducting a number of activities at UCF, the Enriched UO_2 Powder Plant (EUPP), FMP and the Fuel Plate Fabrication Plant (FPFP) at Esfahan, as indicated below, which are in contravention of its obligations to suspend all enrichment related activities and heavy water related projects, notwithstanding that the facilities are under Agency safeguards.

42. Since Iran began conversion and fuel fabrication at its declared facilities, it has, inter alia:

- Produced 550 tonnes of natural UF_6 at UCF, of which 157 tonnes have been transferred to FEP.[42]
- Fed into the R&D conversion process at UCF 53 kg of UF_6 enriched to 3.34% U-235 and produced 24 kg of uranium in the form of UO_2.[43]
- Fed into the conversion process at FPFP 303.2 kg of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235 (+40.5 kg since the Director General's previous report) and produced 142.5 kg of uranium in the form of U_3O_8.
- Transferred four tonnes of natural UF_6 from UCF to EUPP.[44] In addition, 4.3 tonnes of UF_6 enriched up to 5% U-235 have been transferred from FEP to EUPP.
- Transferred to TRR 20 fuel assemblies containing uranium enriched up to 20% U-235 and two fuel assemblies containing uranium enriched to 3.34% U-235.

43. **Uranium Conversion Facility:** UCF is a conversion facility for the production of both natural UF_6 and natural UO_2 from uranium ore concentrate (UOC). It is planned that UCF will also produce uranium metal ingots from natural and depleted UF_4, and produce UF_4 from depleted UF_6.

[40] GOV/2014/10, para. 13.
[41] GOV/2013/56, para. 39.
[42] Four tonnes have been transferred back to UCF.
[43] GOV/2012/55, para. 35.
[44] GOV/2013/40, footnote 44.

44. Iran has declared that, as of 19 May 2014, it had produced 13.8 tonnes[45] of natural uranium in the form of UO_2 through the conversion of UOC.[46] The Agency has verified that, as of the same date, Iran had transferred 13.2 tonnes[47] of natural uranium in the form of UO_2 to FMP.

45. **Enriched UO_2 Powder Plant:** EUPP is a facility for the conversion of UF_6 enriched up to 5% U-235 into UO_2 powder.[48] On 10 May 2014, the Agency conducted a DIV and an inspection at EUPP during which it confirmed that commissioning of the facility using natural uranium had begun.

46. **Fuel Manufacturing Plant:** FMP is a facility for the fabrication of nuclear fuel assemblies for power and research reactors (see Annex II).

47. On 10 and 11 May 2014, the Agency conducted a DIV and an inspection at FMP and verified that Iran had continued its cessation of production of nuclear fuel assemblies using natural UO_2 for the IR-40 Reactor and that all of the fuel assemblies that had been produced previously remained at FMP.

48. **Fuel Plate Fabrication Plant:** FPFP is a facility for the conversion of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235 into U_3O_8 and the manufacture of fuel assemblies made of fuel plates containing U_3O_8 (see Annex II).

49. Between 17 and 21 May 2014, the Agency conducted a PIV at UCF, the results of which are being evaluated by the Agency.

50. As indicated in the Director General's previous report, Iran has stated that "during the first step of time-bound (six months), Iran declares that there is no reconversion line to reconvert uranium oxide enriched up to 20% U-235 back into UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235".[49] On 12 and 14 May 2014, the Agency conducted a DIV and an inspection at FPFP during which it confirmed that the conversion of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235 into U_3O_8 was ongoing and that there was no process line at the plant for the reconversion of uranium oxides into UF_6.

51. The Agency has verified that, as of 11 May 2014, Iran had fed a total of 303.2 kg of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235 (204.7 kg of uranium) into the conversion process of FPFP and had produced 142.5 kg of uranium in the form of U_3O_8. The Agency also verified that 40.4 kg of uranium were contained in solid and liquid scrap. The remainder of the uranium that was fed into the process remains in the process and in waste.

52. The Agency has verified that, as of 11 May 2014, Iran had produced at FPFP one experimental fuel assembly and 26 TRR-type fuel assemblies. Twenty of these fuel assemblies, including the experimental assembly, had been transferred to TRR.

[45] Unchanged from the figure indicated in the Director General's previous report.
[46] This amount only refers to material qualified for fuel fabrication.
[47] Unchanged from the figure indicated in the Director General's previous report.
[48] GOV/2013/40, para. 45.
[49] This relates to one of Iran's undertakings in the JPA.

H. Possible Military Dimensions

53. Previous reports by the Director General have identified outstanding issues related to possible military dimensions to Iran's nuclear programme and actions required of Iran to resolve these.[50] The Agency remains concerned about the possible existence in Iran of undisclosed nuclear related activities involving military related organizations, including activities related to the development of a nuclear payload for a missile. Iran is required to cooperate fully with the Agency on all outstanding issues, particularly those which give rise to concerns about the possible military dimensions to Iran's nuclear programme, including by providing access without delay to all sites, equipment, persons and documents requested by the Agency.[51]

54. The Annex to the Director General's November 2011 report (GOV/2011/65) provided a detailed analysis of the information available to the Agency at that time, indicating that Iran has carried out activities that are relevant to the development of a nuclear explosive device. This information is assessed by the Agency to be, overall, credible.[52] Iran dismissed the Agency's concerns, largely on the grounds that Iran considers them to be based on unfounded allegations.[53] The Agency has obtained more information since November 2011 that has further corroborated the analysis contained in that Annex.

55. As indicated above (para. 3), the Agency and Iran agreed to cooperate further with respect to verification activities to be undertaken by the Agency to resolve all present and past issues. The seven practical measures implemented in the second step of the Framework for Cooperation included the provision of "information and explanations for the Agency to assess Iran's stated need or application for the development of Exploding Bridge Wire detonators".[54]

56. At the technical meeting in Tehran on 26 April 2014 and in a letter dated 30 April 2014, Iran provided the Agency with information and explanations for the Agency to assess Iran's stated need or application for the development of EBW. At a technical meeting in Tehran on 20 May 2014, in response to a request from the Agency, Iran provided additional information and explanations, including showing documents, to substantiate its stated need and application of EBW. Iran showed information to the Agency that simultaneous firing of EBW was tested for a civilian application. This is the first time that Iran has engaged in a technical exchange with the Agency on this or any other of the outstanding issues related to possible military dimensions to Iran's nuclear programme since 2008. The Agency's assessment of the information provided by Iran is ongoing.

57. As indicated to Iran at the meeting in Tehran on 26 April 2014 and in the Agency's letter to Iran of 12 May 2014, the Agency needs to be able to conduct a system assessment of the outstanding issues contained in the Annex to the Director General's November 2011 report (GOV/2011/65). This will involve considering and acquiring an understanding of each issue in turn (of which EBW is one), and then integrating all of the issues into a "system" and assessing that system as a whole.

58. As stated earlier (see para. 9 above), two of the additional practical measures agreed by Iran and the Agency on 20 May 2014, relate to the information contained in the Annex to the Director General's November 2011 report. These are the measures relating to Iran: exchanging information with the Agency with respect to the allegations related to the initiation of high explosives, including the conduct of large scale high explosives

[50] For example: GOV/2011/65, paras 38-45 and Annex; GOV/2011/29, para. 35; GOV/2011/7, Attachment; GOV/2010/10, paras 40-45; GOV/2009/55, paras 18-25; GOV/2008/38, paras 14-21; GOV/2008/15, paras 14-25 and Annex; GOV/2008/4, paras 35-42.

[51] Security Council resolution 1929, paras 2 and 3.

[52] GOV/2011/65, Annex, Section B.

[53] GOV/2012/9, para. 8.

[54] GOV/2011/65, Annex, Section C, paras 38-40 and 58.

experimentation in Iran;[55] and providing mutually agreed relevant information and explanations related to studies made and/or papers published in Iran in relation to neutron transport and associated modelling and calculations and their alleged application to compressed materials.[56]

59. The Agency continues to seek answers from Iran to the detailed questions provided to Iran regarding Parchin and the foreign expert,[57] and to request access to a particular location at the Parchin site.[58] Since the Agency's first request for access, extensive activities have taken place at this location that will have seriously undermined the Agency's ability to conduct effective verification.[59] Since the Director General's previous report, the Agency has observed through satellite imagery, building materials, debris and earth deposits, as well as ongoing construction activities that appear to show the removal/replacement or refurbishment of the external wall structures of the site's two main buildings.

I. Design Information

60. Under the terms of its Safeguards Agreement and relevant resolutions of the Board of Governors and the Security Council, Iran is required to implement the provisions of the modified Code 3.1 of the Subsidiary Arrangements General Part concerning the early provision of design information.[60]

J. Additional Protocol

61. Contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Board of Governors and the Security Council, Iran is not implementing its Additional Protocol. The Agency will not be in a position to provide credible assurance about the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran unless and until Iran provides the necessary cooperation with the Agency, including by implementing its Additional Protocol.[61]

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[55] GOV/2011/65, Annex, Section C, paras 41-46.

[56] GOV/2011/65, Annex, Section C, paras 52-54.

[57] GOV/2011/65, Annex, Section C; GOV/2012/23, para. 5.

[58] The Agency has information provided by Member States indicating that Iran had constructed a large explosives containment vessel (chamber) at this location in which to conduct hydrodynamic experiments. Such experiments would be strong indicators of possible nuclear weapon development (GOV/2011/65, Annex, paras 49-51).

[59] For a list of the most significant developments observed by the Agency at this location between February 2012 and the publication of the Director General's May 2013 report, see GOV/2012/55, para. 44, GOV/2013/6, para. 52 and GOV/2013/27, para. 55.

[60] In a letter dated 29 March 2007, Iran informed the Agency that it had suspended implementation of the modified Code 3.1 of the Subsidiary Arrangements to its Safeguards Agreement (GOV/INF/2007/8). In accordance with Article 39 of Iran's Safeguards Agreement, agreed Subsidiary Arrangements cannot be changed unilaterally; nor is there a mechanism in the Safeguards Agreement for the suspension of provisions agreed to in the Subsidiary Arrangements. Therefore, the modified Code 3.1, as agreed to by Iran in 2003, remains in force. Iran is further bound by operative para. 5 of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010).

[61] Iran's Additional Protocol was approved by the Board of Governors on 21 November 2003 and signed by Iran on 18 December 2003, although it has not been brought into force. Iran provisionally implemented its Additional Protocol between December 2003 and February 2006.

K. Other Matters

62. On 14 May 2014, the Agency confirmed that ten fuel assemblies which had been produced in Iran and which contain uranium that was enriched in Iran up to 20% U-235 were in the core of TRR.[62] On the same date, the Agency observed that the Mini IR-40 prototype fuel assembly was in the storage pool.[63]

63. As of 12 May 2014, one fuel plate containing a mixture of U_3O_8 (up to 20% enriched) and aluminium was present at the MIX facility, having been transferred from FPFP, and was being used for R&D activities aimed at optimizing the production of ^{99}Mo, ^{133}Xe and ^{132}I isotopes.[64]

64. Between 28 April and 1 May 2014, the Agency conducted a PIV at the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant, at which time the reactor was shut down for refueling.

L. Summary

65. While the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at the nuclear facilities and LOFs declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement, the Agency is not in a position to provide credible assurance about the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran, and therefore to conclude that all nuclear material in Iran is in peaceful activities.[65]

66. The practical measures in relation to the Framework for Cooperation as agreed on 11 November 2013 and 9 February 2014 have been implemented by Iran as planned. Iran's engagement with the Agency, including the provision of information, and the Agency's ongoing analysis is helping the Agency to gain a better understanding of Iran's nuclear programme.

67. It is important that Iran continues to engage with the Agency to resolve all outstanding issues related to Iran's nuclear programme. Iran's agreement on 20 May 2014 to implement five practical measures is a further step forward.

68. The Agency continues to undertake monitoring and verification in relation to the measures set out in the JPA.

69. The Director General will continue to report as appropriate.

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[62] On 14 May 2014, the core of TRR comprised a total of 33 fuel assemblies.

[63] GOV/2013/40, para. 64.

[64] GOV/2013/40, para. 65.

[65] The Board of Governors has confirmed on numerous occasions, since as early as 1992, that para. 2 of INFCIRC/153 (Corr.), which corresponds to Article 2 of Iran's Safeguards Agreement, authorizes and requires the Agency to seek to verify both the non-diversion of nuclear material from declared activities (i.e. correctness) and the absence of undeclared nuclear activities in the State (i.e. completeness) (see, for example, GOV/OR.864, para. 49 and GOV/OR.865, paras 53-54).

List of Declared Nuclear Facilities and LOFs in Iran

Tehran:

1. Tehran Research Reactor (TRR)
2. Molybdenum, Iodine and Xenon Radioisotope Production (MIX) Facility
3. Jabr Ibn Hayan Multipurpose Laboratories (JHL)

Esfahan:

4. Miniature Neutron Source Reactor (MNSR)
5. Light Water Sub-Critical Reactor (LWSCR)
6. Heavy Water Zero Power Reactor (HWZPR)
7. Uranium Conversion Facility (UCF)
8. Fuel Manufacturing Plant (FMP)
9. Fuel Plate Fabrication Plant (FPFP)
10. Enriched UO_2 Powder Plant (EUPP)

Natanz:

11. Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP)
12. Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP)

Fordow:

13. Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP)

Arak:

14. Iran Nuclear Research Reactor (IR-40 Reactor)

Karaj:

15. Karaj Waste Storage

Bushehr:

16. Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant (BNPP)

Darkhovin:

17. 360 MW Nuclear Power Plant

Shiraz:

18. 10 MW Fars Research Reactor (FRR)

LOFs:

Nine (all situated within hospitals)

Table 1: Summary of UF_6 Production and Flows

	Date	Quantity	Enrichment
Produced at UCF	19 May 2014	550 000 kg	Natural
Fed into FEP, PFEP and FFEP	May 2014	134 843.6 kg	Natural
Produced at FEP, PFEP and FFEP	May 2014	11 869.6 kg	Up to 5%
Produced by downblending	6 May 2014	107.6 kg	Up to 5%
Fed into PFEP	20 January 2014	1630.8 kg	Up to 5%
Produced at PFEP	20 January 2014	201.9 kg	Up to 20%
Fed into FFEP	20 January 2014	1806.0 kg	Up to 5%
Produced at FFEP	20 January 2014	245.9 kg	Up to 20%

Table 2: Inventory of UF_6 Enriched up to 20% U-235

Produced at FFEP and PFEP	447.8 kg
Fed into conversion process	303.2 kg
Downblended	106.2 kg*
Stored as UF_6	38.4 kg

* The figure includes 1.6 kg that was previously downblended (GOV/2012/55, para. 10).

Table 3: Conversion at UCF

Conversion process	Quantity produced	Transferred to FMP
UF_6 (~3.4% U-235) into UO_2	24 kg U	24 kg U
Natural UOC into UO_2	13 792 kg U*	13 229 kg U

* Uranium content in material qualified for fuel fabrication.

Table 4: Fuel Manufacturing at FMP

Item	Number produced	Enrichment	Item mass (g U)	Number irradiated
Test fuel rod for IR-40 Reactor	3	Natural uranium	500	1
Test fuel rod	2	3.4%	500	-
Fuel rod assembly	2	3.4%	6 000	1
Mini IR-40 prototype fuel assembly	1	Natural uranium	10 000	1
IR-40 prototype fuel assembly	36	Natural uranium	35 500	Not applicable
IR-40 fuel assembly	11	Natural uranium	56 500	-

Table 5: Conversion of UF_6 Enriched up to 20% U-235 into U_3O_8 at FPFP

Feed quantity	Quantity produced
303.2 kg of UF_6 (204.7 kg U)	142.5 kg U of U_3O_8

Table 6: TRR Fuel Fabrication at FPFP

Item	Number produced	Enrichment	Item mass (g U)	Present at TRR	Irradiated
TRR test plate (Natural Uranium)	4	Natural uranium	5	2	1
TRR test plate	5	19%	75	5	2
TRR control fuel element	8	19%	1 000	5	5
TRR standard fuel element	18	19%	1 400	14	6
Test assembly (with 8 plates)	1	19%	550	1	-

Update on Iran's implementation of "voluntary measures" undertaken in relation to the Joint Plan of Action agreed between the E3+3 and Iran on 24 November 2013

The Agency confirms that, as of 20 May 2014, Iran has:

1. not enriched uranium above 5% U-235 at any of its declared facilities;
2. not operated cascades in an interconnected configuration at any of its declared facilities;
3. completed the dilution – down to an enrichment level of no more than 5% U-235 – of half of the nuclear material that had been in the form of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235 on 20 January 2014;[66]
4. fed 66.1 kg[67] of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235 into the conversion process at FPFP for conversion into uranium oxide;[68]
5. had no process line to reconvert uranium oxides back into UF_6 at FPFP;
6. not made "any further advances" to its activities at FEP, FFEP or the Arak reactor (IR-40 Reactor), including the manufacture and testing of fuel for the IR-40 Reactor;
7. provided an updated DIQ for the IR-40 Reactor and agreed with the Agency safeguards measures for the reactor;
8. begun the commissioning of EUPP – the facility to be used for the conversion to oxide of the UF_6 "newly enriched" up to 5% U-235;
9. continued its safeguarded enrichment R&D practices at PFEP, without accumulating enriched uranium;
10. not carried out reprocessing related activities at TRR and the MIX Facility or at any of the other facilities to which the Agency has access;
11. provided information and managed access to the uranium mine and mill at Gchine,[69] to the Saghand Uranium Mine[70] and the Ardakan Uranium Production Plant;[71]
12. continued to provide daily access to the enrichment facilities at Natanz and Fordow;
13. provided regular managed access to centrifuge assembly workshops, centrifuge rotor production workshops and storage facilities, and provided information thereon; and
14. provided,[72] in relation to enhanced monitoring, the following:
    i. plans for nuclear facilities and a description of each building on each nuclear site
    ii. descriptions of the scale of operations being conducted for each location engaged in specified nuclear activities
    iii. information on uranium mines and mills, and on source material

[66] As of 14 April 2014, Iran had diluted 104.56 kg of the 209.1 kg of the nuclear material that had been in the form of UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235 on 20 January 2014. Iran has undertaken, by 20 July 2014, to convert the remainder of this UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235 into oxide.

[67] As of 11 May 2014.

[68] Pursuant to its undertaking to convert into oxide the remainder of the UF_6 enriched up to 20% U-235 (see footnote 67).

[69] On 29 January 2014.

[70] On 6 May 2014.

[71] On 7 May 2014.

[72] As of 20 April 2014.

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Security Council

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Letter dated 2 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Republic of Lithuania held the presidency of the Security Council for the month of February 2014. I have the honour to transmit herewith an assessment of the work of the Council during the presidency of Lithuania (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Raimonda **Murmokaitė**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 2 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Assessment of the work of the Security Council during the Presidency of Lithuania (February 2014)

Introduction

Under the Presidency of Lithuania, in February 2014 the Security Council held a total of 16 meetings, including 2 open debates, 1 debate, 6 briefings, 10 consultations, 2 private meetings and 1 interactive dialogue.

The Council held an open debate on the effective implementation of protection of civilian mandates in United Nations peacekeeping operations under the item "Protection of civilians in armed conflict". The Council also held a briefing on the cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, with the participation of the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton, which was chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lithuania, Linas Linkevičius. The Council further held an open debate on the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security, also chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lithuania. Two private meetings were also held: on the implementation of the note by the President of the Council of 26 July 2010 on the summary statement of recent practices and newly agreed measures serving as guidance for the work of the Council (S/2010/507) and on the letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136). The members of the Council held an informal interactive dialogue on the Central African Republic with the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, Smail Chergui, and the Special Representative of the Chair of the African Union Commission and Head of the African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic (MISCA), General Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko.

The Council adopted 4 resolutions and 3 presidential statements and issued 11 press statements.

Africa

Burundi

On 13 February, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2137 (2014), extending the mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) until 31 December 2014. The Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare the transition of BNUB and the transfer of appropriate responsibilities to the United Nations country team by 31 December 2014. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to establish an electoral observer mission to follow and report on the electoral process in Burundi immediately after the end of the mandate of BNUB. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to report every 90 days on the benchmarks, the implementation of the mandate of BNUB and resolution 2137 (2014), the conditions affecting such implementation and the transition of BNUB to

the United Nations country team, with a written interim report by the end of July 2014 and a final report by 16 January 2015, and to report further every six months until after the elections in 2015.

Central Africa

On 10 and 13 February, the Secretary-General and the Council exchanged letters, through which the mandate of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa was extended until 31 August 2015.

Central African Republic

On 20 February, the Council held a briefing on the situation in the Central African Republic. The Secretary-General briefed the Council. The African Union Commissioner for Peace and Security and the Chargé d'affaires of the Central African Republic to the United Nations, Mesmin Dembassa Worogagoï, also participated in the meeting.

The Secretary-General said that the crisis continued to unfold in the Central African Republic and posed a test for the entire international community. He indicated that the emergency had evolved and become of a greater, more disturbing magnitude. He reported that innocent civilians had been killed on purpose, targeted for their religious beliefs or community affiliations. The Secretary-General stated that more than half the population needed immediate humanitarian assistance and almost 1 million persons had been displaced. He also indicated that the new Head of State of the Transition was committed to building the authority of the State but that her abilities were sharply constrained by a lack of resources and insecurity. The Secretary-General emphasized that the security requirements far exceeded the capabilities of the international troops currently deployed. He also said he would soon report on recommendations for the possible transition to a United Nations peacekeeping mission, but stressed that the deployment, if authorized, would take time. In order to address the greatest risks being faced by the people of the Central African Republic, he proposed a six-point initiative that included additional deployments of troops and police; bringing all international forces under a single coordinated command; the provision of logistical and financial support to the African troops joining this force; tangible support to the Government of the Central African Republic to help it establish a minimum capacity to function; the acceleration of a political and reconciliation process; and urgent funding for humanitarian aid.

The African Union Commissioner for Peace and Security said that preventive efforts to address the situation in the Central African Republic had not succeeded. He stated that, since December, the environment had been marked by extreme violence against civilians, forced displacements and religious hatred that had damaged social cohesion. He confirmed that MISCA had almost reached its authorized strength and that with its reinforcement and the support of French forces, the situation in the capital had improved, the number of security incidents had declined and humanitarian action had been facilitated. He emphasized that international forces had to be more effective and added that MISCA was resolved to meet that challenge and was currently the most suitable option, whose success would open the way for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation. He also reported that the activities undertaken by MISCA included the

protection of the transitional leaders, the facilitation of humanitarian assistance and, along with Operation Sangaris, the implementation of measures to neutralize anti-balaka militias. He drew attention to the insufficiency of the logistical and communication means of MISCA and urged the Council to favour the establishment of a logistics support module.

The representative of the Central African Republic noted that the presence of MISCA and Operation Sangaris had allowed the country to avoid a descent into chaos. He highlighted the volatile situation in the capital, where a large part of the population was living in camps for the internally displaced and in churches and mosques. He said that other challenges, such as creating a safer security situation, rebuilding State authority and preparing for elections, had to be addressed as a matter of priority. Given current circumstances, he called for the swift deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation. He added that a United Nations peacekeeping mission and MISCA would complement each other.

The briefing was followed by an informal interactive dialogue with the African Union Commissioner for Peace and Security and the Special Representative of the Chair of the African Union Commission and Head of MISCA. During the discussion, some members of the Council asked for more detailed explanations of the differing analyses produced by the African Union and the United Nations regarding the security situation on the ground. Some members of the Council welcomed the proposal of the Secretary-General regarding the more immediate needs of the Central African Republic and expressed grave concern about the further deteriorating security and humanitarian situation. They also stressed the need to do more in order to break the cycle of violence in the country.

On 21 February, the Council held closed consultations, during which it was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, on the further deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic. He provided additional information on the six-point initiative of the Secretary-General and stated that more troops, police and gendarmerie units were immediately needed. While noting some improvement in Bangui, he said that the security situation in the country remained very bad. He reported that the outlines of the United Nations peacekeeping operation would be presented in the report of the Secretary-General soon to be submitted to the Council.

Members of the Council shared the analysis of the Under-Secretary-General of the dire situation and broadly supported the six-point initiative of the Secretary-General to mobilize further the international community to address the immediate needs of the Central African Republic. Many members generally supported the assessment made by the African Union representatives, while others felt that the situation was worse. Many delegations noted that the proposed initiative was not an alternative to a United Nations peacekeeping operation. While some members of the Council supported the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, other members preferred to wait for the assessment of what MISCA, Operation Sangaris and the European Union operation had achieved on the ground before deciding on a United Nations peacekeeping operation.

On 21 February, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic, Ambassador Raimonda Murmokaitė. She provided an overview of the preparatory work completed since the adoption of the

resolution on 5 December 2013. She also noted that the Committee had held its first formal meeting on 16 January and had adopted its guidelines. The Chair also informed the Council about an "informal informal" meeting on 30 January with countries neighbouring the Central African Republic. During the formal meeting on 6 February, the Committee members had emphasized that further engagement with the countries of the region would be much welcomed. The Chair also informed the Council that the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Committee, had appointed a panel of experts consisting of five members. She further emphasized that the Committee must continue working with a sense of urgency in the light of the grave security and humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic.

Members of the Council expressed their support for the future endeavours of the Chair of the Committee and underlined the importance of regularly engaging with the countries of the region to facilitate their effective implementation of the sanctions regime.

Guinea-Bissau

On 26 February, the Council held a briefing followed by consultations on the situation in Guinea-Bissau. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau, José Ramos-Horta, introduced the report of the Secretary-General and reported that the political landscape during the reporting period had been dominated by preparations for the upcoming general elections and the continuing political crisis within the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau (PAIGC). The Special Representative told the Council that the voter registration process had been concluded and that the funding for polling had been secured through commitments by international partners. Around 95 per cent of eligible voters had been registered. He also reported on the election of the president of PAIGC. By 5 March, all candidatures for presidential elections should be submitted to the Supreme Court. He also reported that, following consultations and requests from political parties, the Transitional President had postponed the elections from 16 March to 13 April 2014. The Special Representative also stressed that there had been no significant progress in the area of human rights protection and the fight against impunity. Restrictions on the right to freedom of expression and assembly remained in force and the social and economic situation in the country was further deteriorating.

A statement was made by the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, in which he reflected on a recent visit to the country. The Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries) and the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations (on behalf of the Economic Community of West African States) also made statements.

Council members welcomed the willingness of Guinea-Bissau to restore the constitutional order but regretted that the election date had been postponed for the third time and emphasized that such delays had a negative impact on the social and economic well-being of the country.

On 26 February 2014, the members of the Council issued a press statement in which they noted that the normalization of the political, security, social and economic situation in Guinea-Bissau was dependent on the return to constitutional

order through, inter alia, credible elections, as well as on reforms, the promotion of socioeconomic development, an improvement in the humanitarian situation and the fight against impunity and drug trafficking. They also noted that the conclusion of the voter registration process was a significant step towards the holding of presidential and legislative elections and they commended the people of Guinea-Bissau for their commitment to exercising their democratic rights in a peaceful manner. The members of the Council encouraged all national stakeholders to maintain the momentum, to work towards timely elections and to renew their commitment to ensuring that the environment in the final weeks would be conducive to the holding of elections. They expressed concern at the continuing delays in the electoral process and emphasized that such delays had a negative impact on the social and economic well-being of the country. The members of the Council condemned the episodes of violence in Guinea-Bissau and urged national stakeholders to refrain from any action that could hamper the electoral process, to facilitate the conduct of peaceful and credible elections and to respect the results of the elections. The members of the Council also recalled their readiness to consider further measures, as necessary, including targeted sanctions against those who undermined efforts to restore the constitutional order. Finally, they expressed support for the leadership of the Special Representative.

Mali

On 26 February, the Council heard a briefing on its mission to Mali, which took place from 1 to 3 February. The overall purpose of the mission, as set out in the terms of reference, was to reiterate the urgent call by the Council for an inclusive and credible negotiation process open to all communities of the north of Mali, with the goal of securing a durable political resolution to the crisis and long-term peace and stability throughout the country. The representatives of Chad and France, as co-leaders of the mission, reported on the meetings and discussions that had been held with high-level officials in Mali, local authorities in the Mopti region, representatives of civil society and representatives of armed groups, who were signatories and adherents to the preliminary agreement to the presidential election and the inclusive peace talks in Mali of 18 June 2013.

Sudan and South Sudan

On 11 February, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, on developments in the relations between South Sudan and the Sudan and the situation in Abyei. He said that relations between South Sudan and the Sudan remained positive. He also said that the Sudan had undertaken a constructively neutral approach to the conflict in South Sudan as part of regional efforts led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and through its commitment to supporting the cessation-of-hostilities agreement, as well as by offering bilateral support to the Government of South Sudan. The Under-Secretary-General noted, however, that since November 2013 there had been no further progress on demarcating the centre line of the safe demilitarized border zone, nor on the implementation of the other provisions of the agreements of 27 September 2012, except for the resumption of oil production and the sharing of revenues between the north and the south. He stressed that the operations of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism had been suspended by South Sudan pending the demarcation of the centre line. With regard

to Abyei, the Under-Secretary-General said that no progress had been made in implementing the pending aspects of the agreement on temporary security and administrative arrangements for the Abyei area of 20 June 2011, or in regard to the final status of Abyei. The Under-Secretary-General explained that, in addition to the 120-150 Sudanese oil police in Diffra, 660 heavily armed elements of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) were now present in Abyei, in violation of the temporary agreement. He further informed members of the Council of the armed attack on 3 February by SPLA and SSNPS elements in Abyei against Misseriya and of threats to and denial of access for troops of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). With regard to the conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, the Under-Secretary-General said that hostilities continued unabated and the lack of humanitarian access to some territories remained the biggest problem. He also confirmed the resumption of negotiations on 13 February between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) in Addis Ababa, under the auspices of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel on the Sudan, to discuss the peace agreement for the two areas.

A majority of members of the Council welcomed the position of the Sudan regarding the crisis in South Sudan, with some noting that the conflict in South Sudan was a reason for the lack of progress in implementing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. They expressed concern about the humanitarian situation in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, while some delegations stressed that it was indispensable to cease hostilities in order to resolve the humanitarian problems. Several members expressed regret that the Government of the Sudan had suspended the operations of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in the country. Some members of the Council stressed the need to continue the constructive dialogue between the Government of the Sudan and ICRC aimed at resolving outstanding issues. Many members welcomed the negotiations led by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and called for the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to implement the agreements on Abyei.

On 14 February, the members of the Council issued a press statement welcoming the resumed negotiations between the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N in Addis Ababa on 13 February and calling for direct and constructive talks to reach agreement on ending the conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States. The members of the Council reiterated their grave concern about the dire humanitarian situation in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States and called for all parties to expedite safe and unhindered humanitarian access for the timely and full delivery of humanitarian aid, including comprehensive health vaccinations. They also welcomed the increasingly positive bilateral relations between the Sudan and South Sudan and recognized the bilateral support offered by the Government of the Sudan to the Government of South Sudan. The members of the Council conveyed appreciation for the commitment of both Presidents to the implementation of the cooperation agreements of 27 September 2012 and recalled pending aspects of the Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary Security and Administrative Arrangements for the Abyei Area of 20 June 2011, including the redeployment of all Sudanese and South Sudanese forces out of the Abyei area. They particularly deplored the attack on 3 February by SPLA and SSNPS forces in northern Abyei.

On 11 February, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, and, by video teleconference, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), Hilde Johnson, on the situation in South Sudan.

The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations summarized the latest political developments in South Sudan, focusing on violations of the cessation-of-hostilities agreement and the status-of-forces agreement. He noted that the cessation-of-hostilities agreement had been violated by both sides and that the Mine Action Service had reported the use of cluster bombs south of Bor. In that regard, the Under-Secretary-General reiterated the urgent need to restart the operations of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. He commended the mediation efforts led by IGAD and stressed the importance of an inclusive national dialogue and comprehensive political solution to bring the conflict to a close. He condemned the serious and frequent violations of the status-of-forces agreement and the severe and systematic restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNMISS, which had a direct impact on the Mission's ability to implement its mandate. The Under-Secretary-General further provided an update on UNMISS troop deployment.

The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs updated the Council on her trip to South Sudan. She noted that the humanitarian situation was particularly dire, with a huge increase in the number of internally displaced persons and of newly registered refugees from South Sudan in neighbouring countries. She emphasized that almost 3 million people were food insecure. The Under-Secretary-General noted the risks related to the approaching rainy season, which would greatly complicate aid delivery and might exacerbate the risk of diseases. She encouraged the scaling up of the humanitarian response capacity and reiterated the importance of creating safe conditions in the country to enable the safe return of internally displaced persons to their communities.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMISS explained that hostilities were ongoing and that the security situation had improved but was fragile. She reported that UNMISS had increased patrols outside its bases, including to more fragile sites. The Special Representative noted that fear and the insecure environment prevented many internally displaced persons from leaving the UNMISS bases. She recalled that the priorities for UNMISS remained the protection of civilians, the monitoring of human rights and the facilitation of humanitarian access. She said that UNMISS would deliver an interim update on the human rights situation to the Council in February and produce a comprehensive report on human rights for the Council in April. She further expressed concern over the deterioration in relations with the Government of South Sudan, violations of the status-of-forces agreement and threats against UNMISS.

Members of the Council unanimously expressed concern about the ongoing violations of the status-of-forces agreement, including restrictions and threats against UNMISS and humanitarian personnel. They called for strict adherence to the agreement and for the perpetrators of such illegal acts to be brought to justice. They welcomed the efforts led by IGAD, but were concerned about the ongoing violations of the cessation-of-hostilities agreement and the slow implementation of the Joint

Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. The Council was unanimous in expressing grave concern about the humanitarian and human rights situation in South Sudan.

On 13 February, the members of the Council issued a press statement, in which they welcomed the political talks between South Sudanese leaders, expressing their strong support for the IGAD mediation and the African Union efforts to address the situation in South Sudan. They stressed that political dialogue would succeed only if it was fully inclusive and condemned the violations of the cessation-of-hostilities agreement. They urged the establishment by IGAD of a joint technical committee and the immediate deployment of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. The members of the Council called for the redeployment and/or progressive withdrawal of allied forces invited by either side and warned of the serious consequences of a regionalization of the conflict. The members of the Council strongly condemned the widespread violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. They reiterated their steadfast support for UNMISS and condemned in the strongest terms all actions by government and opposition forces that obstructed or impeded the work of UNMISS and threatened its personnel. They condemned the violations of the status-of-forces agreement and renewed their call to the Government of South Sudan to accept immediately additional troops without conditions. The members of the Council also affirmed the importance of human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting, and welcomed the next steps towards the formation of an African Union commission of inquiry.

On 20 February, in consultations under "Other matters", the President of the Council informed members of the outcome of her meeting with the Permanent Representative of South Sudan held at the request of the Council. She said that the Presidency had conveyed the concerns of the Council regarding statements made against the United Nations by the President of South Sudan and other senior officials, the importance of observing the cessation-of-hostilities agreement and of the full cooperation by the Government of South Sudan with IGAD monitoring and verification efforts. The Presidency also expressed the concern of the Council over reports alleging the indiscriminate use of cluster munitions by parties in the conflict. She informed the members of the Council of the feedback she had received from the Permanent Representative of South Sudan, who had stressed that the majority of the concerns of the Council were fully shared by the Government of South Sudan.

On 11 February, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan, Ambassador Maria Cristina Perceval, on the work of the Committee during the period from 20 November 2013 sto 11 February 2014. The Chair referred to her recent visit to Khartoum and Darfur and her meetings with various interlocutors. She reported on the presentation made by the Panel of Experts on the Sudan on its final report and noted that, during the discussions held by the Committee, many members had expressed concern at the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in the Darfur region. Some members of the Council described the report as credible, comprehensive and fact-based, while others said that the report was not balanced. Some members of the Council deplored the routine violations of the arms embargo, the aerial bombardments and the violations of the end-user certificates by the Government of the Sudan. Some Council members also voiced concern over violations of the travel ban and the asset freeze. Several members expressed support for some or all of the recommendations in the report.

On 13 February, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2138 (2014), extending the mandate of the Panel of Experts for a period of 13 months. In the resolution, the Council requested the Panel of Experts to provide updates every three months to the Committee regarding its activities. With regard to the arms embargo, the Council, inter alia, called upon the Government of the Sudan to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in Darfur.

Somalia

On 13, 21 and 27 February respectively, the members of the Council issued three press statements condemning terrorist attacks in Somalia, which had caused numerous deaths and injuries and for which Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility. Council members reaffirmed their determination to support the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia. They also underlined their support to the President and the Federal Government of Somalia and to all those working to bring a better future to the people of Somalia. The members of the Council underscored their determination to continue to support all international efforts aimed at ending the threat posed by Al-Shabaab.

Middle East

Lebanon

On 1 February, the members of the Council issued a press statement, in which they strongly condemned the terrorist attack on 1 February in Hermel, which killed at least four people and injured dozens. On 19 February, they issued a press statement strongly condemning the terrorist attacks on the Bir El Hassan neighbourhood in the vicinity of an Iranian cultural centre in Beirut, which killed at least 8 people and wounded more than 100. They reiterated that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constituted one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. They reaffirmed the need to combat, by all means, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and all obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law. The members of the Council underlined the need to bring the perpetrators to justice. They also appealed to all Lebanese people to preserve national unity in the face of attempts to undermine the stability of the country and stressed the importance for all Lebanese parties to respect the policy of disassociation and to refrain from any involvement in the Syrian crisis, consistent with their commitment in the Baabda Declaration.

On 15 February, the members of the Council issued a press statement, in which they welcomed the formation of a new Government in Lebanon. The members of the Council looked forward to the constructive engagement of that Government with the international community, in particular the International Support Group for Lebanon, to mobilize support. They stressed that effective implementation of the relevant Council resolutions remained crucial to ensuring stability in Lebanon. They underlined the need for the Government to uphold the long-standing democratic tradition of Lebanon, in particular in ensuring that presidential elections would take place within the constitutional framework.

The situation in the Middle East (Syrian Arab Republic)

On 5 February, the Council was briefed in informal consultations by the Special Coordinator of the Joint Mission of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations for the Elimination of the Chemical Weapons Programme of the Syrian Arab Republic, Sigrid Kaag, on the implementation of the decision of the Executive Council of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons and resolution 2118 (2013). The Special Coordinator informed the Council that the Joint Mission continued its engagement with the Syrian Arab Republic and Member States with the aim of establishing continuity of movements to rid the country of those materials as quickly and safely as possible, in accordance with OPCW Executive Council decisions and resolution 2118 (2013). She said that on 27 January 2014 the Syrian Arab Republic had transported an additional consignment of containers with key binary chemical weapons components and other chemicals from their storage sites to the port of Latakia, with verification conducted remotely by the Joint Mission. The containers had been loaded onto cargo vessels for onward transportation. She also confirmed that the tripartite status-of-mission agreement of the United Nations and OPCW with the Syrian Arab Republic had been signed on 5 February 2014. She reiterated that the complex security environment continued to present challenges to the overall effort to eliminate the chemical weapons programme of the Syrian Arab Republic, including the verification activities of the Joint Mission. On the other hand, the Special Coordinator acknowledged that the intermediate timelines set by the OPCW Executive Council for the removal of the most critical chemical weapons material for destruction outside the country had not been met and the Syrian Arab Republic was at a critical juncture with regard to the elimination of its chemical weapons programme. While echoing the view of the Secretary-General that the delay was not insurmountable, the Special Coordinator emphasized that consistent, predictable movements of sufficient volume were essential and in-country movements of chemical weapons material had to be expedited if the Syrian Arab Republic was to meet the completion dates set by the Security Council and the OPCW Executive Council. She also stressed that the Syrian authorities had sufficient material and equipment to carry out multiple ground movements without further delay. The Special Coordinator further presented the work of the Joint Mission with the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization to assess environmental and public health risks and provide timely advice on appropriate mitigation measures. Finally, she underlined that continued unity of purpose among the international community was critical to fulfilling the conditions of resolution 2118 (2013).

Members of the Council unanimously expressed appreciation to the Joint Mission and its personnel for their commitment in a dangerous conflict environment. They also emphasized the importance of ensuring the safety of the Joint Mission and its staff. Some members regretted that the interim timelines for the removal of the chemical weapons materials had not been met and called for the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to ensure a consistent and systematic flow of movements, as well as an increased volume of chemical materials transported. Some members of the Council also noted that the Syrian authorities should present a clear sequencing plan on meeting their obligations related to the transport of chemical weapons. Some members also pointed out that the Syrian authorities had

sufficient equipment to carry out multiple ground movements. Some members underlined the extent of the assistance provided for the Joint Mission by the international community and voiced concern over the additional costs caused by delays. Some members noted the progress made to date in the removal of chemical weapons from the Syrian Arab Republic and the effect of the volatile security situation on the implementation of the mission. Some countries reiterated concern over the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic.

In a text to the press read out by the President of the Council following the consultations, members of the Council, inter alia, noted the removal of limited quantities of chemical weapons materials from the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic on 7 and 27 January 2014, acknowledged the activities of the Syrian Arab Republic related to the destruction of chemical weapons and facilities for the production of such weapons, noted that concern about the slow pace of the removal, which had placed efforts behind schedule, had grown, called upon the Syrian Arab Republic to expedite transport in a systematic and sufficiently accelerated manner of all relevant chemicals, emphasized that it was the ultimate responsibility of the Syrian Arab Republic to ensure the removal of its chemical weapons and the elimination of its chemical weapons programme in a timely and safe manner, and committed itself to continuing to monitor compliance with resolution 2118 (2013) closely, with less than five months to go until 30 June 2014, when the destruction of the weapons was due to be completed, which was a deadline that Council members remained committed to seeing met.

On 13 February, the Council received an update in consultations on the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. The Under-Secretary-General said that since the Council had adopted its presidential statement of 2 October 2013 (S/PRST/2013/15), the conflict had intensified, with reports of systematic targeting of communities with specific religious affiliations, the use of siege as a weapon of war and the deliberate denial of humanitarian assistance to people in need. She said that the violence was not abating, with reports of indiscriminate attacks and the use of heavy weaponry, aerial bombings, mortars and car bombs in populated areas. The Under-Secretary-General said that civilian institutions were being attacked or used as military installations. She emphasized that the operational environment for humanitarian relief personnel was more dangerous than ever and noted consistent and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law and the failure to protect civilians. She concluded that the presidential statement had not delivered as expected and urged the Council to take the action necessary to uphold the principles and values of the United Nations.

Some members of the Council expressed grave concern regarding the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and voiced their appreciation to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs for its role in humanitarian operations in the country. Some members noted the efforts to alleviate the humanitarian situation and condemned the terrorist attacks in the country. Some members, in the light of the deteriorating humanitarian situation, expressed the view that the Council should adopt a resolution addressing the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic.

On 22 February, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2139 (2014), by which it demanded that all parties immediately put an end to all forms of violence

and cease all attacks against civilians and the indiscriminate employment of weapons in populated areas, and called upon all parties to immediately lift sieges of populated areas. The Council also demanded that all parties, in particular the Syrian authorities, promptly allow rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access for United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners, including across conflict lines and across borders. The Council requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the implementation of the resolution by all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic within 30 days of its adoption and every 30 days thereafter, and, upon receipt of the report of the Secretary-General, the Council expressed its intention of taking further steps in the case of non-compliance with this resolution.

In a statement after the vote, the Secretary-General very much welcomed the adoption of the resolution and stated that if it was implemented quickly and in good faith, at least some of the suffering could be eased. He stated that, while the political process continued, the United Nations would continue to do all it could to provide relief and protection to people in need on the ground.

Members of the Security Council welcomed the adoption of the resolution on the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and called upon the parties to implement it fully. Some Council members highlighted the intention of the Council to take further steps in case of non-compliance with the resolution.

In a statement after the vote, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic stated that the Government was ready to cooperate with the United Nations on humanitarian issues, respecting the sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic, and stressed that the steps that had been taken to implement the presidential statement of 2 October 2013 would not have been possible without the cooperation of the Government.

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

On 25 February, the Council held its monthly meeting on the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Council at a public meeting. The briefing was followed by consultations.

The Under-Secretary-General said that a defining moment was nearing in the Middle East peace process, as the work done by the Secretary of State of the United States of America, John F. Kerry, to address Israeli and Palestinian aspirations and concerns had opened a credible political horizon for achieving the two-State solution. He also emphasized that it was time for national constituencies to put their agendas behind the peace agenda. For Palestinians, a negotiated peace settlement held the promise of Palestine becoming a fully recognized Member State of equal standing. For Israel too there were benefits: only a negotiated two-State solution would bring it the security and recognition it deserved. The Under-Secretary-General noted, however, that the situation on the ground remained fragile. Clashes had increased in and around Palestinian refugee camps and instances of attacks by settlers on Palestinian property had occurred. Israeli security forces had reported having foiled several terrorist attacks. During the reporting period, the Government of Israel increased funding and incentives for existing settlements. Visits by Israeli groups, including senior officials, to the Temple Mount/Haram al-Sharif had resulted in a confrontation between Palestinians and the Israeli police accompanying those groups. The Under-Secretary-General expressed deep concern about the

ongoing demolition of Palestinian residential and livelihood structures in Area C, particularly in the Jordan Valley and East Jerusalem. The reports of impeded access for the humanitarian community in the delivery of emergency shelter and other assistance were also worrying. He said that ICRC had decided to suspend its distribution of tents to people affected by house demolitions in the Jordan Valley after noting a pattern of obstruction and confiscation of these items by the Israeli authorities.

Turning to Gaza, the Under-Secretary-General said that there were troubling signs that the ceasefire understanding of November 2012 was eroding, both with regard to the end of hostilities and the opening of the crossing for people and goods. He was deeply concerned about the rise in violence and called on all parties to act in accordance with international law. He noted that, owing to the ongoing closure of Gaza, the humanitarian situation had continued to deteriorate. He also said that Fatah and Hamas delegations had met in Gaza to discuss the implementation of existing reconciliation agreements. Finally, the Under-Secretary-General stressed that only the reunification of Gaza and the West Bank under the legitimate Palestinian Authority based on the commitments made by the Palestine Liberation Organization could pave the way to a durable solution for Gaza as part of political progress towards peace.

With respect to the Syrian Arab Republic, the Under-Secretary-General noted the holding of the Geneva II conference and the adoption of resolution 2139 (2014) regarding the humanitarian situation in the country. He stressed that the death toll and destruction in the Syrian Arab Republic and in the region continued to mount tragically, pointing urgently to the need for a political solution. He pointed out that progress in the Geneva II talks had so far been limited. The Under-Secretary-General also pointed out that the Secretary-General had welcomed the adoption of resolution 2139 (2014) and hoped that it would allow all humanitarian actors on the ground to increase significantly their reach to all those in need. He stressed that the ongoing hostilities in the Syrian Arab Republic also continued to have an impact on the vulnerable community of Palestine refugees. The situation was deteriorating in Yarmouk, where 16,000 Palestine refugees remained trapped.

The Under-Secretary-General said that in Lebanon the formation of the Government of "national interest" was a major positive development against a backdrop of continued tensions stemming from deadly terrorist attacks, as well as incidents of shelling and shooting from across the Syrian border. He noted that the inclusion of most political parties in the cabinet was important for addressing the serious security threats and humanitarian challenges facing the country, as was the organizing of presidential elections on time in the following month. He reported that the situation in the area of operations of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and along the Blue Line remained calm, despite almost daily Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace.

Following the briefing, the Council held consultations of the whole. Members of the Council expressed support for the efforts of the United States Secretary of State. Some members expressed concern about the negative impact that recent incidents and public interventions in the media by the representatives of both parties might have on the peace process. Some members called on Israel to halt settlement activities, lift restrictions on the Gaza Strip and stop the demolition of Palestinian structures. Some members stressed that the rocket fire from the Gaza Strip to Israel

must be stopped. Members of the Council welcomed the unanimous adoption of resolution 2139 (2014) and urged the parties to the conflict to implement it without delay. Most members stressed the particular responsibility of the Syrian authorities in that regard. Most members reiterated the readiness of the Council to take further steps in case of non-compliance, as provided for in the resolution on the basis of information contained in the first report by the Secretary-General. The members of the Council reiterated that the only way to end the Syrian crisis was to reach a political solution. Most members expressed the hope that the parties to the conflict would resume talks. Some members expressed the hope that the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic would accept the agenda proposed by the Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for Syria, Lakhdar Brahimi. Most members of the Council stressed the need for progress on the political, chemical weapons and humanitarian tracks of the Syrian crisis. Members of the Council welcomed the formation of the Government in Lebanon. Most members stated that the deteriorating security situation was threatening the region, owing to the spillover of the Syrian conflict, and condemned the terrorist acts committed in Lebanon. Most members noted that Lebanon was facing security, humanitarian and refugee challenges and that the international community had to continue to support its national unity. Several members expressed the hope that the presidential elections would be held in a timely manner. Some members appreciated the initiative of the International Support Group for Lebanon.

Yemen

On 26 February, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2140 (2014) on Yemen, by which it welcomed the outcome of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, expressed strong support for completing the next steps of the transition, including the drafting of a new constitution, and for holding a referendum on the draft constitution and timely general elections. The Council also established a committee to monitor, inter alia, the implementation of the freeze of financial assets and the travel ban on individuals or entities designated by the Committee. Following the adoption of the resolution, some Members of the Council expressed support for a political transition in Yemen, encouraged a move towards a peaceful transition and reiterated the importance of the sanctions mechanism in countering those who tried to derail the process.

Europe

Cyprus

On 11 February, the members of the Council issued a press statement, welcoming the joint communiqué agreed by the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders, and commended them for demonstrating political leadership. Members of the Council were encouraged by the commitment to resume structured negotiations in a results-oriented manner and to discuss all unresolved core issues independently, and called on the parties to continue in a spirit of good faith to reach a solution as soon as possible. The members of the Council expressed the hope that the leaders would use that opportunity to reach a comprehensive settlement based on a bicommunal, bizonal federation with political equality, as set out in the relevant resolutions of the Council. They reiterated their full support for the process and underlined the benefits that reunification would bring. They also expressed deep

appreciation to the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus for his perseverance and commitment and looked forward to the continued role of the good offices mission in Cyprus.

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations (European Union)

On 14 February, the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy briefed the Council on cooperation between the United Nations and the European Union in maintaining international peace and security. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lithuania presided the briefing. The High Representative reiterated the strong commitment of the European Union to supporting and working for effective multilateralism, with the United Nations at its core. She provided an overview of the contribution of the European Union to international negotiations and responses to crises, such as its leadership on the issue of the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran and work on the normalization of relations between Belgrade and Pristina. She also mentioned the efforts of the European Union to support stability, security and development in Somalia, its willingness to help in Mali and the countries of the wider Sahel-Sahara region, and pledged that it would play its part in helping the Central African Republic. The High Representative also addressed the situations in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Middle East, Ukraine and Egypt.

The Secretary-General underlined the importance of establishing stronger partnerships with regional organizations and their critical role in maintaining international peace and security, including in conflict prevention, mediation, crisis management, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding. He emphasized the significant contribution of the European Union to the United Nations and the increasing work done by the two entities side-by-side on the ground in peacekeeping, civilian crisis management operations and preventive diplomacy. The Secretary-General underlined the deeply concerning situation in the Central African Republic, the importance of the establishment of MISCA and other current and forthcoming military contributions. He underscored his commitment to preventing further atrocities and to presenting the Council with recommendations for ending the crisis.

Members of the Council underscored the importance of the cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations and noted the complementary role of the European Union in maintaining international peace and security. Some members acknowledged that the European Union had made a valuable contribution in the areas of conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, combating terrorism, the rule of law, promotion of human rights, protection of civilians, humanitarian response, reconstruction and development. Some members also acknowledged the importance of the cooperation with other regional and subregional organizations, in particular the African Union. Some members of the Council emphasized the facilitating role played by the European Union in seeking solutions to the Iranian nuclear issue and issues between Belgrade and Pristina, as well as its support to the international efforts in the Central African Republic and the Sahel region. Referring to the Syrian case, one member of the Council noted that unilateral sanctions were largely eroding the positive effect of European Union humanitarian assistance.

On 14 February, the Council adopted a presidential statement commending the significant contribution of the European Union in supporting the maintenance of international peace and security (S/PRST/2014/4). The Council also commended the involvement of the European Union in international negotiations and mediation, in particular its coordinating role in reaching an agreement between the European Union three plus three — France, Germany and the United Kingdom plus China, the Russian Federation and the United States — and the Islamic Republic of Iran on a joint plan of action and its significant contribution to the economic development and stabilization of the western Balkans.

The Council welcomed the comprehensive approach of the European Union to the maintenance of international peace and security and commended its commitment to combating piracy off the coast of Somalia and its contribution to the stabilization of that country. The Council also welcomed its strong engagement in the Central African Republic and its decision to establish a temporary operation to support MISCA, as well as its support for the objectives and missions of the United Nations in Mali and the Sahel region. The Council reiterated the shared objectives of both organizations in promoting and facilitating a political solution to the Syrian conflict, based on full implementation of the Geneva communiqué, and noted the commitment of the European Union to a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and in promoting security, good governance and development in Afghanistan.

The Council welcomed the ongoing cooperation in strengthening the response of the United Nations in promoting development cooperation and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Council also recognized the valuable support of the European Union in the protection of civilians in armed conflicts and underlined the critical role of women in peace and security efforts. The Council also emphasized that the European Union could contribute to accountability through cooperation with international mechanisms, courts and tribunals, including the International Criminal Court.

Finally, the Council encouraged both organizations to further strengthen their institutional relations and strategic partnership, including through regular briefings to the Council.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

On 24 February, the Council held a briefing on the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) with the President and Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland and current Chairperson-in-Office of OSCE, Didier Burkhalter, who noted the OSCE contribution to the efforts of the United Nations as a regional organization under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations to maintain or re-establish peace, security and stability at the international level, in particular the work undertaken by both organizations in Afghanistan and Georgia, as well as in Kosovo. The Chairperson-in-Office stated that the OSCE agenda had been dominated by the political crisis and recent escalation of violence in Ukraine and spoke of the calls he had made to all sides to refrain from violence, resolve the crisis through dialogue and political means and respect human rights. He noted the importance of the agreement reached on 21 February to ending the violence and providing a political solution to the crisis. He also informed the Council of his proposal to establish an international contact

group on Ukraine and the appointment of his personal envoy on Ukraine. He encouraged the new leaders of Ukraine to invite the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) to the country to establish the facts and circumstances of the incidents that had taken place and he also called for the issuance of an early invitation for an ODIHR election observation mission. The Chairperson-in-Office noted that during its chairmanship Switzerland would aim to foster security and stability through engagement in the western Balkans, the southern Caucasus and Transnistria; improve people's lives through reinforcing cooperation between regional and global organizations in promoting and protecting human rights, democracy and the rule of law; and strengthen the capacity of OSCE to act through reinforcing its mediation capacities and enhancing the dialogue with civil society.

Members of the Council welcomed the comprehensive approach to security of OSCE, supported the priorities across all three OSCE dimensions of the Swiss chairmanship, including encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and called for strengthened cooperation between the United Nations and OSCE. Members of the Council who addressed the situation in Ukraine expressed support for a political solution and ending the violence. The principles of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, as well as the rights of national minorities, were also emphasized. Two members noted the importance of implementing the agreement of 21 February between the Government and the opposition for the stabilization of the country. Some countries stressed the importance for OSCE to make additional efforts in addressing transnational threats, adopting a more reliable approach to the management of natural resources, strengthening its mediation efforts, promoting dialogue and confidence-building measures and assisting participating States in implementing the OSCE principles and commitments.

Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

On 10 February, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, Farid Zarif, briefed the Council in a videoconference. The Prime Minister of Serbia, Ivica Dačić, and Hashim Thaçi of Kosovo also addressed the Council.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General took note of the remarkable progress achieved in the previous year, particularly through the First Agreement of Principles Governing the Normalization of Relations on 19 April 2013, which was facilitated by the High Representative of the European Union. He noted that implementation of the terms agreed regarding the judiciary in northern Kosovo had not been completed and emphasized that building confidence in the police and judiciary throughout Kosovo was of the highest importance. The Special Representative emphasized that despite successful local elections, the pace of establishing the new administrations in municipalities in northern Kosovo was slow. He called on international and local stakeholders to support the new municipal administrations and stressed that the establishment of a community/association of municipalities with Serb majorities would represent another major step in the full implementation of the 19 April Agreement. The Special Representative noted that prevailing concerns among the local public in the north should be met by visible progress in improving local infrastructure, services and law enforcement. He also

mentioned a debate that had taken place within Kosovo on the participation of local residents in conflicts in other regions or countries, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, and that the Kosovo authorities had proposed a draft law that would prohibit and criminalize the participation of Kosovars in armed conflicts abroad. He also noted that some progress had been made in the clarification of the fate of missing persons. The Special Representative reported that the Council of the European Union had opened the negotiations for a stabilization and association agreement with Kosovo and accession negotiations with Serbia. He also stated that Belgrade and Pristina needed to consolidate the progress achieved to date and overcome outstanding issues through dialogue.

Mr. Dačić gave an assessment of the situation of the rights of minority communities in Kosovo and Metohija, in particular in preparations for the forthcoming parliamentary elections. He emphasized that it was necessary to achieve a fundamental agreement on the long-term representation of the Serbian community in the central institutions of Kosovo. Mr. Dačić pointed out that any discussion of a possible change in the scope and mandate of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) must not take place outside the Council. He expressed the readiness of Serbia for normalization and reconciliation in the region and a dialogue aimed at finding a comprehensive solution.

Mr. Thaçi emphasized that the primary goal of his Government was integration with the European Union and that political stability had had a positive impact on the economy. He noted the resolution of the European Parliament welcoming the progress in building Kosovo for all citizens regardless of their ethnicity or faith and the decisions of the International Federation of Association Football and the International Handball Federation to allow Kosovo to participate in international sporting tournaments. He also stressed the continuous engagement in creating the conditions necessary for the return of internally displaced persons. Mr. Thaçi expressed a commitment to continuing the dialogue with Serbia in 2014 with a view to further implementation of the 19 April Agreement that should serve as a model for solving regional disputes.

The members of the Council supported and encouraged further implementation of the 19 April Agreement. Some members welcomed the conduct of local elections and commended the coordination between EULEX, OSCE and the Kosovo Force (KFOR) in securing the electoral process throughout Kosovo. Some members highlighted the positive role of EULEX in strengthening the rule of law in Kosovo. Some members also highlighted the issue of organ trafficking and said they would closely monitor the progress of the relevant investigation. Some members of the Council expressed concern over the issue of internally displaced persons and encouraged Governments to ensure the necessary conditions for their return. Some members underscored the appreciation of the growing number of countries that had recognized the independence of Kosovo and urged other States to do so. Some members emphasized that resolution 1244 (1999) was the legal basis for resolving the question of Kosovo and that efforts to resolve the issue should be carried out within the framework of the resolution. One member stated that only the Security Council had the authority to take decisions on the issue of the status of Kosovo. Some members of the Council suggested reducing the number of reports and the frequency of Council meetings in relation to the situation in Kosovo.

Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)

On 28 February, the Council held a private meeting in relation to the letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136).

The Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Oscar Fernández-Taranco, provided an overview on the developments in Ukraine since November 2013 and informed the Council about the efforts of the Secretary-General to promote a dialogue aimed at a peaceful resolution of the crisis in Ukraine, including by sending an envoy to Ukraine on a fact-finding mission. The Assistant Secretary-General reiterated the appeal of the Secretary-General for an inclusive political process in Ukraine that reflected the aspirations of all Ukrainians and preserved the unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine and expressed the solidarity of the United Nations with the citizens of Ukraine in difficult circumstances.

The Permanent Representative of Ukraine requested the Council to consider his letter of 28 February addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136) and the situation in relation to Ukraine.

On 28 February, in consultations, many members of the Council reviewed with concern the recent developments in Ukraine, including Crimea; voiced their support for Ukrainian unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty; agreed on the importance of restraint on the part of all the political actors in Ukraine; and called for an inclusive political dialogue acknowledging the diversity of Ukrainian society. One member noted the breach of the agreement of 21 February, which it said had led to the deterioration of the situation and called for its implementation.

Thematic issues and other matters

Terrorist attack in Egypt

On 16 February, the members of the Council issued a press statement, in which they condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attack on 16 February targeting a bus carrying tourists from the Republic of Korea in the Sinai Peninsula, Egypt, killing at least four people and injuring dozens. The members of the Council extended their condolences to the families of the victims and expressed their sympathy to all those injured and to the people and Governments of Egypt and the Republic of Korea. They reaffirmed that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constituted one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. The members of the Council also reaffirmed the need to combat by all means threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and all obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law. The members of the Council underlined the need to bring the perpetrators to justice.

Non-proliferation (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)

On 20 February, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006),

Ambassador Sylvie Lucas, on the work of the Committee during the period from 11 November 2013 to 19 February 2014.

The Chair stated that during the reporting period the Committee had held two informal meetings and performed its duties through the "no objection" procedure. She noted that the Panel of Experts had submitted to the Committee two incident reports. During the informal meeting of 20 December, the Committee had discussed three incident reports and, on 24 January 2014, it had discussed the incident report of the Panel on the arms shipment carried by the *Chong Chon Gang* seized by Panama in July 2013. She also reported that the Committee had continued to review and improve the consolidated list of individuals and entities subject to an asset freeze and travel ban and the lists of prohibited items and that in January 2014 additional information had been included in the listing for an entity on the consolidated list. The Chair reported that on 18 November 2013 the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, together with the Chairs of the Committees established respectively by resolutions 1988 (2011), 1373 (2001) concerning Counter-Terrorism, 1718 (2006), 1737 (2006) and 1540 (2004), jointly organized an open briefing on the roles of the Council and the Financial Action Task Force in combating the financing of terrorism and proliferation, with the participation of the President of the Task Force. She also voiced the intention of the Committee to continue this exercise of transparency and outreach to the wider United Nations membership by holding one or more such open briefings in 2014. The Chair also reported that the Committee was currently considering the final report of the Panel of Experts. Finally, she noted that during the reporting period the Committee had received four implementation reports from Member States and that the number of States that had reported on implementation stood at 97.

Following the introduction of the report, several members shared their initial observations about the final report and described it as strong and detailed and its recommendations as reasonable. They also urged that the final report be made publicly available soon. Other members noted that they were studying the report and looking forward to holding constructive discussions.

Several members of the Committee commended the Panel of Experts for its comprehensive report on the *Chong Chon Gang* incident, which they considered to be of excellent quality, and underscored the need for a timely and effective response. Some members of the Council stated that a clear violation of sanctions had occurred in this case and put forward a number of concrete proposals for action by the Committee at a minimum, notably the issuance of an implementation assistance notice on the case, the designation of additional entities, including shipping entities involved in the violation, and publishing the incident report in an effort to assist Member States and to demonstrate transparency. Members of the Committee stated that their capitals were still examining the report and stressed that any follow-up by the Committee, including discussions on the issue of publication of the report, could only be considered once the Panel of Experts had concluded its follow-up investigation. One member of the Committee expressed doubts about some of the data contained in the report and expressed the view that the experts had not acted in accordance with agreed procedures.

Some members of the Council welcomed recent developments on the Korean peninsula aimed at decreasing tension, such as the high-level talks between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and family reunions. Some members expressed the hope that all parties concerned would maintain a holistic approach and take practical steps to create favourable conditions to resume the Six-Party Talks so as to bring the nuclear issue of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea back to a sustainable, irreversible, effective track of dialogue. Some members expressed concern that there were no indications that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was willing to abandon its nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programmes. They also noted with concern the indications that the nuclear reactor at Yongbyon would be restarted. A number of members also expressed deep alarm at the findings of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of the Human Rights Council, emphasizing that they deserved further attention. The need to address differences in human rights through constructive dialogue and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual respect was also mentioned.

Protection of civilians in armed conflict

On 12 February, the Council held an open debate and adopted a presidential statement on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/PRST/2014/3). Briefings were given by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navanethem Pillay, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Director General of ICRC, Yves Daccord. In addition to members of the Council, under rules 37 and 39 of the the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, 48 non-members of the Council, including Estonia at the ministerial level, took part in the open debate.

The High Commissioner emphasized the importance of human rights components in peacekeeping operations and that timely and well-resourced human rights monitoring, advocacy and reporting were essential for the effective implementation of protection mandates. She also stressed the importance of a clear understanding of the concept of "protection of civilians" in peacekeeping and its linkage to human rights mandates. She noted the need for support from the Council in situations when protecting civilians required bold and swift decisions. She also said that States must do more to ensure that violations of international human rights law and humanitarian law were investigated and perpetrators held accountable. The High Commissioner stressed the importance of addressing armed conflicts in which civilians suffered greatly but no peacekeeping operation was deployed. She also referred to the situations in the Central African Republic, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs expressed regret that, despite extensive norms and standards on human rights and humanitarian law, civilians continued to suffer in conflict situations on a regular basis. She stressed that mandating peacekeeping missions to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence remained among the most significant actions taken by the Council. She emphasized the need for a clear distinction between humanitarian action and the political and military objectives of missions, while ensuring effective coordination between missions and humanitarian actors. The Under-Secretary-

General reiterated the call by the Secretary-General to avoid the use of explosive weapons with wide-area effects in populated areas and pledged to promote recognition by Member States of the humanitarian impact of such weapons. She also referred to the situations in the Central African Republic, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations said that while peacekeepers may need to stand up against rogue government elements to protect civilians, peacekeeping could only be viable with the consent of the host Government. He emphasized that the protection of civilians by United Nations peacekeepers should never be confused with non-consensual intervention. The Under-Secretary-General supported accountability for human rights violations and promoted compliance with international human rights law and humanitarian law. He cautioned that exploring new capabilities and adopting new technologies would not be optional in future peacekeeping operations and underlined the crucial need to improve early warning and rapid-reaction capacities.

The Director General of ICRC said that in some current armed conflicts or situations the humanitarian impact of violence against entire populations was overwhelming. He emphasized that the widening gap between humanitarian needs and the ability to deliver effective responses, as well as the decreasing proximity of many humanitarian actors to the people they were trying to help, raised additional hurdles. The Director General further stressed that where the basic needs of affected populations were not met, the parties to a conflict had to allow and facilitate the passage of impartial humanitarian relief. He noted that the ICRC offer of humanitarian services could not be interpreted as a challenge to State sovereignty or recognition of any party to a conflict. He also mentioned internal displacement as one of the most widespread and daunting humanitarian problems.

Members of the Council and many other delegations reiterated their concern that civilians still accounted for the vast majority of the victims of armed conflict. Many delegations stressed the important role of effective peacekeeping and the importance of implementing normative frameworks on the ground. Many Member States emphasized that the protection of civilians was the primary responsibility of States and urged the parties to armed conflicts to observe international humanitarian and human rights law in full. Some delegations stressed that humanitarian aid operations in conflict situations must comply with the United Nations guiding principles for humanitarian assistance. Some delegations called for the combating of impunity for grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. Several delegations highlighted the role of the International Criminal Court in combating impunity and deterring violations. Some Member States expressed concern over the destabilizing effect of illicit arms flows and the indiscriminate effect of explosive weapons on civilian populations, and also emphasized the role of the Arms Trade Treaty in preventing and eradicating the illicit trade in conventional arms.

In the presidential statement (S/PRST/2014/3), the Council reaffirmed its commitment to the protection of civilians in armed conflict and to the continuing and full implementation of relevant resolutions and presidential statements. It recalled that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory, as provided by relevant international law, and reaffirmed that the parties to armed conflict bore

the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians. It acknowledged the need for the Council to strengthen further the protection of civilians in armed conflict. It reiterated its strong condemnation of all violations of applicable international law and demanded that the parties to armed conflict comply strictly with the obligations under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law. The Council stressed the need to end impunity and to bring perpetrators to justice. It reiterated the need for strong leadership in peacekeeping operations and recalled its determination to upgrade the strategic oversight of peacekeeping operations, in partnership with troop- and police-contributing countries and other stakeholders. Finally, it recognized the contribution of the updated aide memoire, contained in the annex to the presidential statement, for the consideration of issues pertaining to the protection of civilians and stressed the need for its more systematic and consistent use.

Rule of law

On 19 February, the Council held an open debate on the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lithuania presided over the debate. Chile was represented at the ministerial level. The Secretary-General briefed the Council, also drawing on issues covered in his report on measuring the effectiveness of the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations. In addition to members of the Council, under rules 37 and 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, 51 non-members of the Council, including Latvia at the ministerial level, took part in the open debate.

The Secretary-General stressed that the rule of law was intrinsically linked to peace and security. He noted that strengthening the rule of law was an integral part of the mandates of peacekeeping operations and political missions, which were providing national authorities with wide-ranging support, from constitution-making to strengthening police, justice and corrections institutions. The Secretary-General encouraged members of the Council and other Member States and regional organizations to support the global focal point for police, justice and corrections in the rule of law in post-conflict and other crisis situations. He also stressed that the crafting of peacekeeping and peacebuilding mandates provided a strategic opportunity to support national priorities in this area and highlighted four points, stating that those mandates should reflect the specific challenges of a country and identify priority areas of support, that sequencing or establishing phases for the implementation of the different components of assistance was vital, that a gradual or progressive implementation strategy could be the most effective in transitioning from peacekeeping to long-term development assistance and, finally, that assessing progress was essential to making policy decisions supported by evidence and responsive to particular needs.

Members of the Council and most other delegations reiterated the importance of the rule of law in conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding. In that context, many delegations underscored the role of the United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions in providing support to the strengthening of the institutions of the rule of law in host countries. They also elaborated on the preconditions for success of those activities, ranging from the design of mandates to the management of transition, and stressed the importance of

national ownership. Some delegations called for a more consistent commitment by the Council in mandating such support, while other delegations stressed that no single model of the rule of law could be applied to all situations and that it was necessary to adhere to the principles of the Charter. Many delegations also highlighted the importance of achieving a coordinated and coherent approach within the United Nations system and several delegations recognized the efforts made by the Secretariat in that regard. Finally, many delegations referred to the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern and some specifically stressed the need for the Council to improve its cooperation with the International Criminal Court.

On 21 February, the Council adopted a presidential statement on the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security (S/PRST/2014/5), in which it reaffirmed the continued recognition of the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law, and emphasized the vital importance it attached to promoting justice and the rule of law as an indispensable element for peaceful coexistence and the prevention of armed conflict. Among other things, the Council underlined the importance of supporting the strengthening of the institutions of the rule of law in the host country that is provided, where mandated, by a number of peacekeeping operations and special political missions within the scope of their mandates, working in coordination with relevant United Nations entities. In that regard, various aspects related to activities in the field of the rule of law that may be a part of those mandates were addressed in more detail. The Council also reiterated its concern about the situation of vulnerable groups affected by armed conflict, noted the particular challenges that transnational organized crime, piracy, armed robbery at sea and terrorism might pose and reaffirmed its strong opposition to impunity.

Implementation of the note by the President of the Council on the summary statement of recent practices and newly agreed measures serving as guidance for the work of the Council (S/2010/507)

On 27 February, the Council held a private meeting on the implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council on the summary statement of recent practices and newly agreed measures serving as guidance for the work of the Council (S/2010/507), the wrap-up session for the month of February. Non-members of the Council were invited to participate in the meeting as observers. In total, 69 non-members participated. The President circulated a concept note in advance of the meeting. The aim of the meeting was to hold an exchange of views on the contribution of the Council in February 2014 to the fulfilment of its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, to encourage assessment of the effectiveness of the Council, to draw lessons and conclusions from the month's activities and to discuss Council priorities in the immediate future.

The main themes drawn out in the discussion were the following:

(a) Most Council members welcomed the unanimous adoption of resolution 2139 (2014) on humanitarian issues in the Syrian Arab Republic and the sense of the commitment of the Council that it sends;

(b) Most members of the Council expressed concern over the situation in the Central African Republic and said there was a need to establish basic security in the country. Some noted the role played by African regional organizations. Many looked

forward to the upcoming report of the Secretary-General and his proposals regarding further engagement by the United Nations;

(c) A number of members of the Council referred to the briefing by the Chairman-in-Office of OSCE and his efforts to address the situation in Ukraine;

(d) A number of members of the Council noted the importance of the thematic debates convened during February, including on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts and the rule of law;

(e) A number of members of the Council stressed that in discharging its responsibilities, the Council had become more active in considering measures under Article 41 of the Charter, such as targeted sanctions, where appropriate;

(f) Some members of the Council noted the need to improve further the working methods of the Council and expressed their appreciation for the work of the Security Council Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions in that regard.

United Nations S/2014/393

Security Council

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Note by the President of the Security Council

The members of the Security Council have considered the following practical measures that, without prejudice to the report of the Security Council provided for in Article 24.3 of the Charter and to the reports of subsidiary bodies to the Council, and in addition to the measures contained in the note by the President of the Security Council of 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), and in the note by the President of the Security Council of 17 December 2012 (S/2012/937), might contribute to further improving the effectiveness of the work of the Council and ensuring continuity in the work of its subsidiary bodies.

To that end, the members of the Security Council have agreed on the following practical measures.

Early appointment of Chairpersons of subsidiary bodies is encouraged. To that end, members of the Council will start the informal process of consultations referred to in the note by the President of the Security Council of 17 December 2012 (S/2012/937) as early as possible after each election of members of the Security Council.

Without prejudice to the annual report of each subsidiary organ, the Chairpersons of subsidiary bodies are encouraged to provide those members of the Council that will take over the chairmanship an informal written briefing of the work done during the outgoing chairmanship, and are also encouraged to maintain informal meetings with the incoming chairmanship, as necessary.

The briefing will be accompanied by documents adopted during the outgoing chairmanship and all informal documents or background information the outgoing Chair deems pertinent to enlighten the incoming Chair, including draft documents being discussed by the subsidiary body. Taking into account that such documents and information might not be public, they will be provided to the members that will take over the chairmanships as soon as possible when chairmanships are decided and during the period of six weeks immediately preceding the term of membership in the case of newly elected members provided for in section XIII of the annex to the note by the President of 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507).

The Secretariat could assist the outgoing Chair in the preparation of the background information, although responsibility would lie with the Chair.

The outgoing Chairs would be encouraged to maintain information meetings with the incoming Chairs, including with the assistance of the Secretariat.

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